Some Instructions

In the Art of

GRAMMAR;

Writ to assist a Young Gentleman, in the speedy understanding of the

LATINE TONGUE.

Licensed, and Entred according to Order.

LONDON.

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BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

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The PREFACE.

THo' Speech *be* Natural, *yet* Languages *are* Artificial; *some also much more than others, and far different in their particular Rules, tho' in the Essential Parts they most-what agree. These* Notes *were many years ago drawn together as a short* Scheme *of the* Artifice *of the* Latine *Tongue, as also the* causes *or* reasonablenes *of it; which (as was conceiv'd) would very much conduce to both its perfecter learning and easilier remembring; since we much better both apprehend and retain what we understand than what we acquire only by rote. But it could not be made intelligible except compared with some other Language already known, as to us is the* English.

Now tho' both these Languages *agree in brevity, yet there are many differences betwixt them, and in some things of very frequent use; (As, that the* Latin *wants the exact distinction betwixt* definite *and* indefinite *Articles &c.) Yet here is no more taken notice of, than what was necessary for the understanding of them: As chiefly that what the* English *mostwhat expresseth by* Particles, *and* Auxiliaries, *the* Latin *useth variety of* Cases *and* Terminations.

This design must Apologize for the brevity of the whole discourse, i. e. *for the omission of very many* Rules, *and more exceptions. For as the more general* Rules *need the fewer exceptions, so the exceptions (many times but few in number) are more easily learned, and better retained by the seasonable industry of the* Instructor.

The Schemes of the Declensions

and

and Conjugations *were designed to be in one* Table, *because the* Learner *having them all in his eye at once, might easily find out his own Termination, and by that the most of the Accidents of his word. Thence also would he draw several Observations, which might give him a great insight into his work. As, that all Declinables (the others are very few) ending in x are either Substantives of the first, or feminine Adjectives after the first, Declension. All ending in* orum *of the second; In* ei *of the fifth; In* ubus *of the fourth; in* ebus *of the fifth, &c.*

There are also some few references to Rhetoric *and* Logic. *For the Learner, who intends to advance further into Arts and Sciences (and such only need to learn Grammar) will joyfully apprehend, that all these three Arts are concerning words and speech, tho' the manner of considering them be in each, diverse.*

Somewhat also is done towards rendring the English *correspondent to the* Latin *in Syntax*; *tho', in truth, the* English, *using most particles and prepositions, hath not much need of such Rules. By which it hath the advantage of properly expressing the coherence of the words in other Languages. So that I think it hardly to be shewed where good and proper* Latine *may not be also expressed in proper* English: *As*, v.g. induo tibi tunicam, *I put a coat on thee.* Induo te tunica, *I cloath thee with a coat. But* induor fortitudinem *being not expressible in* English, *is scarcely to be read, except in the* most antient *Translation of the* Holy Scripture, *and some* Ecclesiastical *Authours, or perhaps also once in* Plinies Natural History. *But in these I suppose* induor *is taken for a Deponent.* Vescor Caseum, *I eat cheese,* vescor caseo, *I feed upon cheese.* Potior urbem,

urbem, *I obtain the City, which I had not*; ſine labore patria potitur, *he makes-uſe- of or enjoys his Country.* Me graviſſime nocere poſſet, *he could hurt me:* nocet mihi, *he is hurtfull to me. But in the former ſenſe* lædo *is more frequently uſed than* noceo.

Laſtly, for the Proſodia; *there is an endeavour (whether ſucceſſfull the Learned will judge) to fix* pronunciation *upon ſome certain Rules, partly* natural, *and partly from* cuſtom. *For were there not ſomewhat of reaſon in it, it would be hardly credible what* Tully, Quintilian, *and others obſerve of the exact judgment of the ordinary People in their pronunciation. Whether theſe Rules be* critically *true, I know not; At leaſt I hope what is here done may excite ſome others of greater experience and leiſure to add, amend, and perfect.*

PAge 14. line 14. for D, reade IↃ. *l.* 15. for ꝟ. reade CIↃ. p. 36. l. *ult.* for *cujus*. r. *cujas*. p. 20 l. 30. for *pacâruat*. r. *pacârunt*. p. 25. l. 13. The Imperative *&c.* plainer thus. The *Imperative* hath in proper speaking only the *Second* Person; Tho' the Latins use sometimes *amato* and *amanto* in the *Third*. But these not properly *commands*, but *permission*, or the like. : The Subjunctive is also a distinct Mode, but the Optative, Potentiall (many others the like may be used) are not divers manners of speaking, but serve instead of Auxiliary words, as, *possum*, *volo*, *opto*, *utinam*, *&c.* which are to be distinguished only by the sense. p. 28. l. 2. for *did*, r. *do*. p. 40. l. 25 for *verè*, r. *verò*. p. 51. Dative Case. The Rule for the Dat. Case is better thus expressed.

Whatever Substantive, Adjective, Verb, or Participle signifieth good or bad *to* or *for* any one, requires that to whom or which it is good or bad to be of the Dat. Case. p. 52. l. 10. as they say commonly. p. 57. l. 20. for *assuescimus*, r. *assuescimus*. p. 61. l. 35. *Academia* — part of this Paragraph is misplaced, belonging to *Reg.* I. p. 63. l. 10. for *cŏgo*, r. *cōgo*. p. 64 l. 4. for *vera volucris*, r. *vera volucris*. p. 66. l. 13. for *Strijis* and *Phrijis*, r. *Strygis*, *Phrygis*. l. 14. r. *Chalybis*. p. 68. l. 17. for *Grammatices*, r. *Grammatici*. p. 69. l. 8. *dele*, *vel altum*, *dele etiam lin. ult.*

In the Schemes of the Declensions,

p. 4. l. *ult.* for *Manis*, r. *Manu*.

In the Schemes of the Verbs.

p. 2. l. 13. for *iunto*, r. *iunto*. All false-pointings it is hoped the Reader will correct.

IN Latin Speech there be Eight parts.

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

WE cannot speak nor discourse except it be of somewhat, *i. e.* of some *Subject*; and something also we must say (affirm or deny) of that *Subject*; for either it *is*, or *hath*, or *doth*, or *suffereth* something of another. So that these two are so necessary, that without them we cannot express our minds. The rest are Auxiliaries for the more easy, short and convenient expression: As *Pronouns* instead of *Nouns*. *Participles* partake both of *Nouns* and *Verbs*. *Adverbs* more fully express the signification of *Verbs*; sometimes also of *Nouns*. *Prepositions* and *Conjunctions* belong to Sentences.

A *Nonn* is the Name of Thing, or Subject, and every thing must be Signified by a *Noun*, which is its *Name*. Noun.

Of *Nouns* some be *Substantives*, which signifie such things as subsist of themselves, and without the Addition of any other *Nonn* may be the *Subject* of our Speech or discourse. In *English* also they may have, [*a*, *an*] or [*the*] applied Substantive.

to them, as *Homo*, a Man, *Dominus*, the Lord. *A*, or *an*, is used when we speak of a thing without determining which we mean. *The*, when we speak of one certain and determinate thing.

jective. Others be *Adjectives*, or *Adjuncts*, which require to be joyned to some Substantive to make their Signification distinct and Intelligible, and in *English* they may have [*thing*] or [*person*] joyned to them. And Note, that *Adjectives* are sometimes placed without *Substantives* expressed; and then, if they be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender [*a Person*] *He* or *She*, Man or Woman, is understood, as *Doctus est*, [*He*,] or [*the Man*] is learned. But if of the Neuter Gender [*thing*] is understood, as *hoc album*, this white [*thing*.]

Adjectives, (in Rhetoric called *Epitetes*, and in Logic *Concretes*,) frequently signify Accidents, or somewhat joyned or belonging to the Subject, as *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Place*, or the like.

Of *Substantives* some are the Names of one Single thing, or person, and are all called Proper Names (in Logic Singulars, Particulars, or Individuals) as *Socrates*, *Joannes*, *Bucephalus*, *Lalaps*, &c. Some are Common Names, or the Names of whole kinds of things (and in Logic are called Universals) as *Homo*, *Equus*, *Arbor*, *Virtus*, &c. Some also are *Collectives*, signifying many things together, as *Plebs* the People; *Exercitus* an Army; *Grex* a flock or herd.

Of

Of Numbers.

Nouns, *Pronouns*, *Verbs* and *Participles* are declined into Two *Numbers*, the *Singular*, when we speak of one, the *Plural* when of more. Greeks have a *Dual* Number when they speak of two or both, it is not very necessary, and therefore in our Language given over. Number 2. Singular and Plural.

Regularly in English the Plural Number is made by adding *s* to the Nominative Singular, as *King Kings*, *House Houses*, *Table Tables*, But there are many *Irregulars*; as when the old *Saxon* termination *en* is reserved, as *Ox*, *Oxen*, *Man*, *Men* for *Manen*.

Of Cases.

Nouns have divers Relations to *Nouns*, and other parts of Speech, the which are in divers Languages diversly expressed: Sometimes by Prepositions, as in English, tho' we have a Genitive Case by adding *s* to the Nominative, as *Man*, Genitive, *Mans*, as *Mans wit*. Sometimes by various terminations of the word it self, which are called *Cases*, of which in Latine there be Six. Cases 6.

The { *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative* } Case.

Note, the *Nominative* is not properly a Case, [and *Aptotes* are not so called because they have no Case, but none proceeding from the Nominative] for

mina-ve. The *Noun* or Name it self is said to be the Nominative Case, it is the Foundation or Subject of Speech, *i. e.* when we speak it cometh before the Verb, and answereth to the Questions [*Who?*] or [*What?*] as *Venit Rex*, the King cometh.

enitive. If in English two *Nouns* come together, and the Particle [*of*] be applied to the later of them, that later in Latine is to be in the *Genitive* Case; as the Sword of *Cesar*, *Casaris gladius*, the praise of Virtue, *laus Virtutis*, giving of thanks *gratiarum actio*: The same reason is if *s* be added to the Nominative Case of the *Noun* precedent, as *Cesars* Sword, Thanks-giving.

Dative. If a Verb signify *doing* or *giving* to any Person or thing, the Name of such Person or thing is in Latine expressed by the 3*d*. or *Dative* Case. As, I do hurt to thee, *Noceo tibi*: it profiteth the Common-wealth, *prodest Reipublica*: I give thee Counsell, *do tibi Consilium*.

Accusative. If a Verb signifying *doing* or *making* precede a Noun signifying the object or effect of such *action* or *making*, that Noun is to be put in the 4*th*. or *Accusative* Case, and it answers to a question made by [*Whom?*] or [*What?*] as, *Lego Virgilium*, I read *Virgil*.

Vocative. If a Noun signify a Person or thing spoken-or called-to, it is to be put in the *Vocative* Case, & it is most what the same with the Nominative. If

If any of these Prepositions, *in*, *with*, *thro'*, *for*, *from*, *by*, or *than*, or such others as are named in the Chapter of Prepositions come before a Noun, that Noun in Latine is to be put in the *6th* or *Ablative* Case. Instead, or place, *vice*, *loco*; with art, *arte*; Learneder than *Plato*, *doctior Platone*. Ablative

Note, that our English Language is in expressing these Relations more accurate, and distinct then the Latine; But the Latine more Elegant then the English, as avoiding the so frequent repetition of the same Monosyllables.

Note, that in Construing Latin into English, you add always the signe of the Case, because it serves instead of the termination.

Of Genders.

Some Languages have no Genders, but express Sexes some other way, as the English doth the Male by [*He*,] the Female by [*She*;] these for *Persons*: All *Things* by [*it*.] But the Latine hath *three* Genders, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*; to which three they commonly apply the like Genders of the Pronoun *Hic*, *Hæc*, *Hoc*. Some Nouns accordingly are declined with one Article, as *hic vir*: Some with two, & that two ways; first, if the word include both Sexes, as *Homo*, a Man or Woman, *Conjux* a Husband or Wife; and then that Gender must be used of which Sex you speak; these words are said to be *common*. 2*ly*. If you may use either of them indiffe- Genders 3 Masculine Feminine Neuter.

 rently,

rently, as *hic* or *hæc Dies*, a Day. *Hic* or *hoc Vulgus*, the Common People; And this is called the *Doubtfull*, and uncertain Gender. Some as Adjectives, are of all three, if they be applicable to Things, as well as Persons: but if to Persons only, they are not used but in two, (except improperly) as *Pauper*, *Dives*, &c. And so these at any time may be applied to a Neuter also, as *Pauper tugurium*, a poor Cottage.

General Rules to know the Genders of Nouns.

Genders being framed to express the several Sexes

All *He*'s are Masculine, all *She*'s Feminine; And the English for all others use [*it*.]

Things that have no Sexes, tho' it matter not of what Gender their names be, yet have the Antient Languages, and some of the Modern been diligent in assigning them Genders, and thereby have brought an unnecessary obligation upon themselves, and difficulty upon the Learners: *Lapis*, *Petra*, *Saxum*, the same signification of different Genders: *Baculus*, and *Baculum*, the termination only changed, both Masculine and Neuter. And genders of things having no foundation in signification are very difficultly comprehended in Rules, those of the Terminations are the best.

When the Sexes are not easily distinguished, sometimes the word is of both Genders, as *hic* and *hæc Anguis*, an he or she Snake, *hic* or *hæc unus*

a duck or drake; *Bubo, bos, canis, grus, halcyon, hiſtrix, limax, linx, python, perdix, ſus, talpa, dama*, and the like.

Many times the ſame Gender ſerveth both Sexes, as, *hic Paſſer* a Sparrow, *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, both he and ſhe, *hæc Vulpes* a Fox: Theſe follow the Rules of the Declenſions, and when they would expreſs an *he-fox* they ſay *Vulpes mas*, if a *ſhe*, *Vulpes fœmina*.

Thoſe words which ſignify what belongs to either Sex, are both Maſculines and Feminines, as *Civis* a Citizen, whether Man or Woman, *Sacerdos* a Prieſt or Prieſteſs, *Parens* a father or mother, *infans*, *adoleſcens*, a young Perſon, *Comes* a Companion, *dux* a Captain, *hoſtis* an enemy, *Juvenis* a young Perſon, *Miles* a Soldier, *Princeps* a Prince or Princeſs, *Serpens* a Serpent, *Sodalis* a companion, *vates* a Prophet, or Propheteſs.

Yet many Subſtantives which in ſignification agree to both Sexes, admit an Adjective of one only, as we ſay not, *fur magna*, but *fœmina furax*; Many alſo have Feminines beſides the Maſculines, as *Propheta*, *Propheriſſa*, *Antiſtes*, *Antiſtita*, *Camator*, *Cantatrix*, — *trix* being the termination of the Feminine Gender, and is changed into --*treſs* in Engliſh, as a *Singſtreſs*. Yet *Natrix* a ſwimming or water-Serpent is of both Genders, as *Serpens* is,

Alſo, *Homo*, *latro*, *exul*, *præſul*, *pugil*, *eques*, *hæres*, and the like, which are commonly applied to Males, are rarely, if at all, uſed in the Feminine Gender.

Other Rules for the Genders.

1. All Nouns ending in *-um* are Neuters, and of the second Declension; so are those that have no more syllables in the Genitive then in the Nominative Case, ending in *--on* and are Greek words; and in *--e*, making *--is* in the Genitive, so are Nouns ending in *--le*, *--al*, *--ut*.

2. All indeclinable Verbs made Nouns, Nouns in *--i*, and *--a* indeclinable in the Singular number, are Neuters; so are words that signify materially, the word *nomen* being understood.

3. Nouns of the 1*st*. and 5*th*. Declension generally are Feminine.

4. Nouns of the 4*th*. Declension coming from Verbs, are Masculine, others (not coming from Verbs) are most Feminine.

5. Most Nouns follow the Gender of their common Names, as *Winds*, *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *Moneths*, are Masculine, because *Ventus*, *Fluvius*, *Mons*, and *Mensis* are so, (tho' the names of *Winds* and *Months* are Adjectives.) So also *Lands*, *Countries*, *Isles*, *Cities*, *Virtues*, *Trees*, *Herbs*, *Shipps*, and generally whatever *bears*, are Feminine. Yet these Rules are not so universall, but that sometimes they follow the Rules of the terminations, as those ending in *--us*, and *--er*, are Masculines, as *Pontus*, *Spinus*, *Oleaster*: In *--a*, Feminines,

as

ZR.10-11:1

tween Page 10 and 11.

I. The First Declension hath the same number of Syllables in the Nom. & Gen. Cases; the Terminations are of Latin Nouns in *a* which are Feminine. Of Greek Nouns in *ē* & *es* (most Masculine, and so are Latine Nouns derived from them) and *e* Feminines.

Singularitier.	N. hæc Musa	*Pluraliter.*	hæ Musæ	*Sing.*	N. Æneas
	G. hujus Musæ		harum Musarum		G. ——æ
	D. huic Musæ		his Musis		D. ——æ
	A. hanc Musam		has Musas		A. ——am vel en
	V. ô Musa		ô Musæ		V. ——a
	A. hâc Musâ		his Musis.		A. ——â

II. The Second Declension hath 7 Terminations, whereof *ir*, *ur*, *er*, *us*, have sometimes more Syllables in the Gen. then Nom. and are always Masc. So are those ending in *os* (Greek Nouns.) But humus, alvus, colus, vannus, are Feminines.

Sing.	N. hic Dominus	hoc Regnum	*Plur.*	hi Domini	hæc Regna
	G. hujus Domini	hujus Regni		horum Dominorum	horum Regnorum
	D. huic Domino	huic Regno		his Dominis	his Regnis
	A. hunc Dominum	hoc Regnum		hos Dominos	hæc Regna
	V. ô Domine	ô Regnum		ô Domini	ô Regna
	A. hoc Domino.	hoc Regno		his Dominis	his Regnis

III. The Third Declenſion hath many Terminations: Thoſe words that have the ſame Number of Syllables in the Nom. and Gen. Caſes, are for the moſt part Feminine.

Nouns whoſe Gen. increaſing hath the laſt Syllable but one long, together with Verbals ending in *tio* are Feminine, except ſuch as end in *n*, *o*, *or*, *os*, *ns*, Compounds of Dens, as aſſis, and uncia, which are Maſculine, as are alſo moſt Monoſyllables.

Nouns of many Syllables ending in *al*, and *ar*, are Neuters. Compounds of Frons are of the Common of two.

Nouns whoſe Gen. increaſing hath the laſt Syllable ſave one ſhort, are Maſc. But thoſe ending in *do* and *go*, as alſo Greek words ending in *as*, *on*, *is*; are Feminines: and Latine Nouns ending in *en*, *c*, *el*, *put*, *ur*, and *us*, are Neuter; as alſo Greek Nouns in *ma*. Halec ſignifying the Pickle is Neuter, but ſignifying the Fiſh it ſelf is Feminine.

Neuters in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, have for the moſt part the Abl. in *i*.

The Accuſ. ends ſometimes in *em*, ſometimes in *im*, accordingly the Abl. in *e*, or *i*, and then the Nom. Plur. (of Neuters) ends in *ia*, the Gen. in *ium*; As do all Nouns whoſe Nom. Sing. is terminated with 2 Conſonants, as Urbi*um*, Monti*um*. Except Hyem*um*, and thoſe whoſe Nom. ends in *ps*.

Sing.	N. hæc Cuſpi*s*	Rete	Plur.	hæ Cuſpide*s*	Reti*a*
	G. hujus Cuſpidi*s*	—*is*		harum Cuſpidu*m*	—*ium*
	D. huic Cuſpidi*s*	—*i*		his Cuſpidi*bus*	—*ibus*
	A. hanc Cuſpide*m*	—*e*		has Cuſpide*s*	—*ia*
	V. ô Cuſpi*s*	—*e*		ô Cuſpide*s*	—*ia*

IV. The Fourth Declenſion hath the ſame number of Syllables in the Nom. and Gen. Caſes: The Terminations are *us* and *u*; Neuters in *u* in the ſingular Number have all Caſes alike, and in the Plur. the Nom. Acc. and Voc. end all in *ua*.

Nouns of this Declenſion, (eſpecially thoſe derived from Supines of the fourth Conjugations) are Maſculine: Acus, domus, idus, ſocrus, colus, manus, porticus, tribus, are Feminines; ſpecus, and penus, doubtfulls.

Acus, lacus, artus, arcus, tribus, ficus, ſpecus, quercus, partus, veru, make the Dat. and Abl. Plur. in *ubus* only: quæſtus, portus, genu in *ubus*, or *ibus*, all the reſt in *ibus*.

			antiently					
Sing.	N.	hæc	Man*us*	Man*us*	Plur.	hæ	Man*us*	Man*ues*	*us*
	G.	hujus	Manû*s*	Man*uis*		harum	Man*uum*	Man*uium*	*uum*,
	D.	huic	Man*ui*	Man*ui*		his	Man*ibus*	Man*uibus*	*ibus*
	A.	hanc	Man*um*	Man*uem*		has	Man*us*	Man*ues*	*us*
	V.	ô	Man*us*	Man*us*		ô	Man*us*	Man*ues*	*us*
	A.	hâc	Man*is*	Man*ue*		his	Man*ibus*	Man*uibus*	*ibus*

V. The Fifth Declenſion hath but one Termination, and all words of this Declenſion are Feminines; except *Meridies*, which is Maſculine, and *Dies*, which is doubtfull in the Singular, and Maſculine in the Plural: And all have more Syllables in the Gen. then in the Nom. Caſe. Moſt Nouns ending in *ies* are of this Declenſion.

Sing.	N. hæc	Specie*s*	*Plur.*	hæ	Specie*s*
	G hujus	Specie*i*		harum	Specie*rum*
	D. huic	Specie*i*		his	Specie*bus*
	A. hanc	Specie*m*		has	Specie*s*
	V. ô	Specie*s*		ô	Specie*s*
	A. hâc	Specie		his	Specie*bus*

as if *Aqua* were understood, in names of Rivers, *Matrona* the Marne: In *--um*, Neuter, as *Eboracum*, *York*; *Crustumium*, a river so call'd; as if *Oppidum* or *Flumen* were understood: In *-e*, also Neuter, as *Reate*, *Praeneste*, *Care*; Some in *-ur*, also are Neuter, as *Tybur*; but *Robur*, *Acer*, signify more properly the wood or timber; *Siler*, the Cork or excrescence upon the bark; and *Thus*, the Gum rather then the Tree it self. And it is very frequent to have the fruit, product, or the part destined to use, of one gender, and the Tree of another, as, *Malus*, *malum*; *Spinus*, *spina*; *Buxus*, *buxum*.

6. Primitives, and their Derivatives, and Diminutives, the Compounded, and that whereof it is compounded, as *Centussis*, are of the same gender.

7. All Greek Nouns made Latin retain their Gender, as all the Compounds ending in *--odus*, are Feminine, because of ὁδὸς.

These Rules are to be first observed, then those that follow in the particular Declensions.

Rules for the Declensions.

All Neuters have the Nom. Acc. and Voc. alike, and in the Plural number these Cases end all in *--a*: Those that end in *--n*, have no Variation of Cases in the Singular Number.

The Nom. and Voc. are the same; except in the Singular Number of the 2*d*. Declension, where when the Nom. endeth in *--us*, the Voc. endeth

endeth in --*e*, and when the Nom. in *-ius*, the Voc. ſometimes in --*i*, to hinder the ungratefull ſound of 2 Vowells coming together, as *Virgili*, inſtead of *Virgilie*.

The Abla. and Dat. Plural are always the ſame, and end always in --*is* or --*bus*.

The Gen. Plural always ends in --*um*, and many times there is a Syllable cut off in the midſt of the word, as *virûm* for *virorum*.

Nouns compounded of a Nom. and Gen. have only the Nom. declined, as *Tribunus-plebis*; but of two Nom. both are declined, as *Jus-jurandum*.

Many words being derived of the Greek do retain much of their Greek manner of Variations of Caſes. And this manner of expreſſing Caſes in divers Declenſions came from the Greek, nor is it neceſſary to a Language, but it is more Elegant, by avoiding the ſame termination, which many times alſo would be harſh and unpleaſant.

Note, the Antients never uſed Diphthongs, but pronounced, *æ*, as *a e*, which is the reaſon of changing the later Vowel, as in the 1*ſt*. Declenſion *æ* is often changed into *ai*, (of a ſound like unto it) as *pictăi*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives Becauſe *Adjectives* muſt belong to Subſtantives of all Genders, they muſt be of all Genders; And ſometimes the Genders alſo vary in Terminations, then the Maſculine ends in --*us*, or

or --*er*, the Neuter always in --*um*; and both these are of the 2*d*. Declension, the Feminine always in --*a*, and of the 1*st*. Declension, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*. Gen. *Boni*, *bonæ*, *boni*, &c. Some Adjectives have two Terminations, then the 1*st*. is Masc. and Femin. as *Tristis*, the 2*d*. is Neuter, as *Triste*.

And these, as also those of one Termination and all Genders as *Fœlix*, follow the 3*d*. Declension, as *hic* and *hæc Tristis* and *hoc triste*, Gen. *Tristis*. *Hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc Fœlix*. Gen. *Fœlicis*, of all Genders.

Some few Irregulars there are as, *Ambo* & *Duo*, which are of a peculiar number, called the Dual, because they are never used but when we speak of two and no more: their declining is irregular. Also *Unus*, *Solus*, *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *is*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, *qui*, &c. make the Gen. in --*ius*, the Dat. in--*i*, as *Unius*, *Solius*, &c. in other Cases they are like other Adjectives.

Most Adjectives signify such things as are capable of *more* and *less*, as more white or whiter, less white (which the Philosophers call Intension and Remission) and may have *magis* and *minus* applied to them, as *magis albus*, *minus albus*; to express this there are two degrees of Comparison. Degrees of Comparison 3.

(That which Signifies the thing it self is called the Positive, and is no degree.)

1*st*. The Comparative which Signifies [*more*] and hath after it [*than*] with an Abl. Case, as *Pulchrior Helenâ*, more fair than *Helena*; and it is formed of the 1*st*. case of the Positive Comparative.

sitive that ends in *--i*, by putting to it *--er* for the Masculine and Feminine, and *--um* for the Neuter, Gender; as of *Casti*, *castior* and *castius*. All these follow the 3*d*. Declension.

Superlative. 2*d*. The Superlative, which Signifies [*most*] and hath after it [*of*] or a Gen. Case of the Plural Number, as *Sapientissimus omnium*, the most wise or wiseſt of all: And is formed of the 1*st*. Case of the Positive that ends in *--i*, by putting to it *-ssimus*, as of *Casti*, *castissimus*. Yet if the Adjective end in *-er*, it is made by adding *-rimus*, as *Tener*, *tenerrimus*. And some in *-lis* make *-llimus*, as *Facilis*, *facillimus*. All these are declined of the 1*st* and 2*d*. Declension. Some other Irregulars there are, as also many Nouns, which do vary from the ordinary regular Declensions, some because of a more gracefull Sound: Some because their Primitives are disused, and new ones succeeded: Some also because of their derivations, of all which particulars other Grammarians must be consulted.

Of Nouns some are (1) *Primitives*, some *Derivatives*, that are made from them, such are those called *Patronymics*, which are words derived from the Names of Parents, or some Relations, or their Country, City, or the like. The Masculines end in *--des*, or *--on*, as *Anchisiades*, *Japetion*; Feminines in *-as*, *-is*, *-ne*, as *Ilias*, *Priamis*, *Adrastine*, *Acrisione*, those from the Stock or Countrey in *-nu*, as *Anglus*, *Romanus*, or *ensis*, as *Oxoniensis*.

2. Possessives,

2. *Possessives*, which signify some propriety or possession, and may be expounded for the Gen. Case of their Primitives, as *Paternus*, *Patrius*, *Patris*: *Regalis*, *Regius*, *Regis*; And end mostly in --*aris*, -*oris*, *eus*, *ĕus*, --*icus*, *ius*, --*lis*, -*nus*, -*vas*.

Diminutives, ordinarily retaining the Gender of their Primitives. There is great variety of their Terminations, as -*cio*, -*sio*, -*aster*, *ulus*, -*ellus*, -*ella*, -*ellum*, -*illus*, -*illum*, -*olus*, -*ola*, -*olum*, -*ulus*, -*ula*, -*ulum*, -*culus*, -*cula*, -*culum*, -*inulus*, -*unculus*, -*iscus*.

4. *Denominatives*, as, *ferreus* from *ferrum*, *pietas* from *pius*, some of these are Substantives, some Adjectives, some Masculines, some Feminines, some Neuters; and of all Terminations.

5. *Numerals*, whereof some are called *Cardinals* or *Principals*, as, *unus*, *duo*, &c. and Answer to the Question made by *Quot*; These from *tres* to *Centum* are not declined. Others are called *Ordinals*, that signify Order, and answer to the question made by *Quotus*, as *Primus*, *Secundus*, &c. Others *Distributives*, which answer to *Quoteni*, as *Bini*, by two's, or two by two, *Terni*, by three and three. Others *Multiplicatives*, answering to *Quotuplex*, as *Duplex*, double, *Triplex*, triple. Others imply weight or time, as *Lapis Centenarius*, of an hundred pound weight, *Bimus*, of two years old.

The

The *Romans* had a manner of counting, which was used also by our Fore-fathers the *Saxons* and is by some Nations at this day: As for 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$, they said *Sestertius*, *a*, *um*; i. e. *Semistertius*, the 3*d*. is an half, and it is thus marked II S, or HS, for the usual Characters for *Numerals* were——

I. the most obvious and easy to be written.

V. *quinque*, five, the half of

X. *decem*, ten. But why noted by this *Crux decussata*, I know not.

L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, half of

[. *Centum*, one hundred.

D. *quingenti*, five hundred, half of

ↀ. *Mille*, one thousand. *Millia* many thousands.

1. Such Substantives as end in *-tio*, changed in English into *-tion*, as temptation, and *--ius*, the English whereof ends in *-ing*, as hearing, are derived from Verbs, and signify either the Action it self, or the thing produced by the Action, as *Lectio* a reading, or a Lesson read; *Sectio*, a cutting, or a cut; *Auditus* a hearing or a thing heard.

2. Those that end in *-bilis* come from Verbs, and augment the signification, as *Laudabilis* worthy to be praised, *Flexibilis* easy to be bent; And we express them by an Adjective ending in *-ble*, as *Laudable*, *Flexible*.

3. Those that end in *-tor*, Masculines, and *-trix*, Feminines, augment the signification, as *Cantator* one that useth, or maketh it his trade, to Sing, *Amator*, a Lover.

4. Those

4. Those that end in *-bundus* signify so also, as *Ludibundus* gamesome.

5. Also Substantives and Adjectives are much alike in their signification, and therefore derived one of another, as *Pius*, godly, *Pietas*, godliness: *Beatus*, blessed, *beatitudo* blessedness. Those Substantives that end in *--tas*, *-tudo*, we English by a word ending in *-ness*, *Feritas* fierceness, *pietas* godliness, *magnitudo* greatness.

Because that a Noun and Verb signify the same thing, it must needs be that there is great affinity between Nouns and Verbs, and that Nouns may be changed into Verbs, and Verbs into Nouns, as *Amor*, *Amo*; And again Substantives into Adjectives, and Adjectives into Substantives, as *Amor*, *Amabilis*, *Albedo*, *Albeo*, *Albus*, and such like.

Of Pronouns.

They are called *Pronouns* because used *for*, or instead of Nouns, for they are not the Names of any things, and therefore not Nouns, yet are they Subjects in a Sentence; They regulate Verbs and Adjectives, and therefore have the same use as Nouns.

They are not of absolute necessity to speak, (for instead of *I* and *My*, may be used my proper name) but of very great convenience for brevity, Elegance, and Perspicuity. They are used for and instead of Nouns which signify Persons,

Persons, or appertaining to Persons; for

As *Things* are signified by Nouns, so are *Persons* by Pronouns [in Logic a Person is nothing else, but one single or intellectual Man or Angel, but in Grammar it is otherwise, for] persons are either in speaking the *Speaker*, called the first person; or the *spoken to*, called the second; or the *spoken of*, called the third Person: And of this Person are all Things, except by some figure we either speak to them, or feign them speaking; and then we understand *Tu* or *Ego*.

Of Pronouns, some are called *Demonstratives*, as *Ego* I, *Tu* thou, *Sui* of himself, *Ille*, *Ipse*, *is*, he, *Hic* this.

Some *Relatives*, which referr to some Substantives spoken of before, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*; but not properly *qui*, which sometimes includes both the Antecedent and Relative, as, *Qui malè agit, odit lucem*, He or that Man who doth evil, hateth the light; Yea, tho of diverse Cases, as [*Ei*] *Qui Simulat Verbis, nec corde est fidus amicus, Tu quoque fac simile.* Do thou the like to him, who——

Some *Possessives*, which Signify possession, as *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vester* yours, *nostras* of our Family or house, *Vestras* of yours.

Quis is an Interrogative, *Who*? And is used both in the Masculine and Feminine Gender, *Quid? What?* of the Neuter. So *Cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*, and *Cujus* whose is it?

Ego,

Singul.

Nom. *Ego*, I. *Tu*, thou.
Gen. *Mei*, of me. *Tui*, of thee. *Sui*, of him.
Dat. *Mihi*, to me. *Tibi*, to thee. *Sibi*, to him.
Accu. *Me*, me. *Te*, thee. *Se* him.
Abla. *Me*, in, for me. *Te*, in, for thee. *Se* for him.

Plural.

Nom. *Nos*, we. *Vos*, ye.
Gen. *Nostrum*, of us. *Vestrum*, of you.
Dat. *Nobis*, to us. *Vobis*, to you.
Acc. *Nos*, us. *Vos*, you.
Abl. *Nobis*, with us. *Vobis*, in, with, for, from &c. you.

Sing

No. *Ille*, he, *illa*, she, *illud*, it,
Ge. *Illius*, of him, her, it,
Da. *Illi*, to him, her, it,
Ac. *Illum*, him, *illam*, her, *illud* it,
Ab. *Illo*, with him, *illâ*, with her, *illo*, with it.

Plur.

No. *Illi*, they (*men*) *illæ*, they (*women*) *illa*, those (*things*)
Ge. *Illorum*, of them (*men*) *illarum*, of them (*women*) *illorum*, of those (*things*)
Da. *Illis*, to them (*men* or *women*) to those (*things*)
Ac. *Illos*, them (*men*) *illas*, them (*women*) *illa*, those (*things*)
Ab. *Illis* with them (*men* or *women*) with those (*things*.)

In like manner is declined *is*, *ea*, *id*, the signification is the same as *ille*. *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, &c. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, &c.

Sing.

No. *Iste*, he this, *ista*, ſhe this, *istud*, this thing.
Ge. *Istius* of this him, her, or it.
Da. *Isti*, to this him, her, or it.
Ac. *Istum*, this him, *istam*, this her, *istud*, this it.
Ab. *Isto*, in this him, *istâ*, in this her, *isto*, in this it.

Plur.

No. *Isti*, theſe he's, *ista*, theſe ſhe's, *ista*, theſe things.
Ge. *Istorum*, of theſe he's, *istarum*, of theſe She's, *istorum*, of theſe things.
Da. *Istis*, to theſe he's, ſhe's, or things.
Ac. *Istos*, theſe he's, *istas*, theſe ſhe's, *ista*, theſe things.
Ab. *Istis* with theſe he's, ſhe's, or things.

Ipſe (and antiently *ipſus*) *ipſa*, *ipſum*, &c.

Sing.

No. *Qui*, who. *Quis*, who? *quæ*, *quod*, what,
Ge. *Cujus*, of whom, of what.
Da. *Cui*, to whom, to what.
Ac. *Quem*, *quam*, *quod*, whom, or what.
Ab. *Quo*, *quâ*, *quo*, with whom or what

Plural.

No. *Qui*, *quæ*, *quæ*, who or what.
Ge. *Quorum*, *quarum*, *quorum*, of whom or what.
Da. *Quibus vel queis*, to whom or what.
Ac. *Quos*, *quas*, *quæ*, whom or what.
Ab. *Quibus vel queis*, from whom or what.

Quis is only uſed in asking a Queſtion in the Nom. Caſe, concerning Perſons, all other queſtions are asked by the other Caſes.

Pronoun

Pronouns are also variously compounded.

With Pronouns, as, *Egoipse, tuipse, tute, suüpsius*, I my self, thou thy self, of himself, *istic, illic*, for *iste hic, ille hic*, this very same, *sese, quisquis*.

With Nouns, as, *Aliquis, i. e. alius quis*, some other, *quomodo*, after what manner, *hujusmodi*, of this manner, *&c.*

With Verbs, *Quivis*, who thou wilt, *quilibet*, who thou pleaseſt, *quispatas*?

With Adverbs, *Numquis*, whether any, *nequis*, leaſt any, *eccum*, behold him, *i. e. ecce eum, ellum, i. e. ecce illum.*

With a Conjunction, *Ecquis, i. e. et quis*, and who, *siquis*, if any, *quisnam*, for who? *quisquam, quisque, nequis.*

With other Particles, *Meâpte, tuâpte, hujusce, Ejusce, huncce, huccine, hoccine, quidam, quispiam, quicunque, egomet, meimet*, I my self, of me my self, *tuimet*, of thy self, *sibimet*, to himself, *&c.*

Of Verbs.

Verbs ſignify the ſame thing as Nouns, but after another manner, for, as Things are named, *i. e.* expreſſed or repreſented by their Names, *i. e.* by Nouns, ſo are their Actions, *doing* and *ſuffering* one *from* or *by* another, (without Action, Motion, and Power, there is no Verbs.

Entity) by Verbs. As the *manner*, *time*, *place*, and such other circumstances of action, are by *Adverbs*, and the relation of *cause*, *effect*, and such like, by *Prepositions*.

A *Verb* then is a part of Speech signifying *doing* or *suffering*, and hath always adjoyned to his signification some difference of time, *past*, *present*, or *to come*. In all action either the agent and patient are severall, *i. e.* the action passeth from one Subject to another (which actions are called by Philosophers *Actiones transeuntes*) and such *Verbs* are called *Transitives*: and then that, which is applied to the *agent* is a Verb *Active*, and it endeth commonly in *o*; and that which is applied to the *patient*, is a Verb *Passive*, and endeth commonly in *or*: Or else the same Subject is both agent and patient, or the action, or rather motion, remaineth in its agent, (such are called by Philosophers *Actiones immanentes*) and then the action is signified by a Verb *Neuter*, as *ardeo*, I burn, *glorior*, I boast. And these Verbs are known because they are not changed into Passives by taking *-r* to them, as all Actives are. Some Verbs called *Neuters* include an Accusative Case in their signification, and such are properly Actives, as *Curro cursum*, *cursus curritur*. This is more frequent amongst Poets, as *Omnes se foras proruunt. Et mutata suos requiêrunt flumina cursus*. But then they give such Verbs an Active sense, as if it were, *proripiunt* or *pacâruat*. *Note*, in general that some *Neuters* signify Action either transitive, as *faveo*, *noceo*, and these indeed are actives, but

Transitive.

Active.

Passive.

Neuter.

but govern not an Accuſ. Caſe; or intranſitive, as *curro*, *ambulo*; tho' *curro* be properly Active, and hath its Paſſive, at leaſt in the 3*d*. Perſon, as *curritur* (*Subauditur curſus*, or *Stadium*.) *Sum*, *Volo*, and ſome others are properly Verbs auxiliary. So that according to the ſignification there are no more then two ſortsofVerbs(beſides the auxiliaries) Active and Paſſive; for Neuters are ſometimes Active ſometimes Paſſive, but they are called Neuters becauſe their form and termination doth not correſpond to their ſignification, as *ardeo* I am burning, *gaudeo* I am rejoycing, nor can they be made Paſſives. The Auxiliaries inLatine are but few (except you will ſo call thoſe that require an Infinitive Mode always after them, as *juvat*, *oportet*, and the like.)

Sum, *forem* from *fuo* antiently of the ſame ſignification as *ſum*, which alſo retains ſome of its Caſes, as *fui*, and thoſe derived of it, *forem* antiently was *fuerem*; *exiſto*; *poſſum*; *Sum*, or its Caſes are underſtood in every Verb, as well Active as Paſſive, and its meaning is, that what is ſignified by the verb, or *predicate* agrees to that which is ſignified by the *Subject*.

Some Irregular Verbs there are ending in *-or*, which retain both Active and Paſſive ſignification, and are called *Common*, and have both Active and Paſſive Participles, their *Participles* in *-ns*, and *-rus*, are always Active, *loquens*, *loquuturus*; thoſe in *-pus*, are both Active and Paſſive, as *Veneratus* is both worſhiping and worſhiped, in *-dus* as *Venerandus*, always Paſſive. Common.

Deponent. But most of them have *laid aside* their Passive signification, and retain only their Active (and are therefore called *Deponents*) as *loquor* I speak; *amplector* I embrace.

All *Actives* require before them a Nom. Case signifying the *agent*, *doer*, or *maker*, *i. e.* if they signify to *do*, as *lego libros*, *dormio somnum*; and these have an Acc. Case after them signifying the *Patient*. Or if to *make*, as *ædifico domum*, *scribo literas*, the Acc. Case after these is the *effect*: And if the Active be changed into a Verb Passive, the Acc. becomes the Nom. and the Nom. (that from which it suffers or the doer) the Abla. as, *Amo te*, I love thee, is changed into, *Tu amaris à me*, thou art loved of me.

And therefore many times the verb-Passive is used, the Nominative Case or Patient not expressed, (which some mistakingly call Impersonals) especially if the sense of the Nominative Case be included in the Verb, as *curritur ab illis*, i. e. *cursus*.

Tenses. 5. Every Action is performed in some *time*, and therefore every Verb implies, above that which it signifies, *Time* either *Present*, *Future*, or *Past*; past either in passing, perfectly past, or a good while ago past. So there be five *Tenses* or Times; the

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Pluperfect*, or more then perfect, *preterit*.
Future.	*Perfect.*	

In

Pluperfect.	*Fueram*, *Potueram*, *Volueram*, &c. *Tuleram*,	*rat*, *rat*,	Plur. *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*.
Future.	*Ero*, *Potero*,	*ris*, *rit*.	Plur. *rimus*, *ritis*, *runt*.
	Volam, &c.	*es*, *et*.	Plur. *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.
	Ibo, *Quibo*,	*bis*, *bit*.	Plur. *bimus*, *bitis*, *bunt*.
	Feram,	*es*, *et*.	Plur. *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.
	Ferar,	*reris*, *rere*, *retur*.	Plur. *remur*, *remini*, *rentur*.

Imperative Mode.

Possum, *Volo*, *Malo* have no Imperative Mode.

Es, *esto*, *esto*,	*este*, *estote*, *sunto*.
Noli, *ito*, *nolito*,	*nolite*, *itote*,
I, *ito*, *ito*,	*ite*, *itote*, *eunto*.
Es, *esto*, *esto*,	*este*, *estote*.
Fer, *ferto*, *ferto*,	*ferte*, *fertote*, *ferunto*.
Fere, *fertor*, *fertor*,	*ferimini* / *feriminor* } *feruntor*.

4

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.	*Sim*,	*sis*,	*sit*,	*simus*,	*sitis*,	*sint*.	
	Fuam,		*fuat*,				
	Possim,						
	Velim, &c.		*is*,	*it*,	Plur. *imus*,	*itis*,	*int*.
	Feram,						
	Fiam,		*as*.	*at*,	Plur. *amus*,	*atis*,	*ant*.
	Ferar,	*raris*	*rare*,	*ratur*,	Plur. *ramur*,	*ramini*,	*rantur*.
Imperfect.	*Essem*,						
	Forem,						
	Possem,						
	Vellem, &c.		*es*,	*et*,	Plur. *emus*,	*etis*,	*ent*.
	Essem,						
	Ferrem,						
	Fierem,						
	Ferrer,	*reris*	*rere*,	*retur*	Plur. *remur*.	*remini*,	*renur*.

8

Perfect.	*Fuerim*, *Potuerim*, *Voluerim*, &c. *Tulerim*,	*ris*, *rit*,	Plur. *rimus*, *ritis*, *rint*.
Pluperfect.	*Fuissem*, *Potuissem*, *Voluissem*, &c. *Tulissem*.	*ses*, *set*,	Plur. *semus*, *setis*, *sent*.
Future.	*Fuero*, *Potuero*, *Voluero*, &c. *Tulero*.	*ris*, *ris*,	Plur. *rimus*, *ritis*, *rint*.

Infinitive Mode.

Present and Imperfect.	*Esse.*	Perfect and Pluperfect	*Fuisse.*	*Fore vel futurum esse.* Future
	Posse.		*Potuisse.*	
	Velle.		*Voluisse.*	
	Nolle.		*Noluisse.*	
	Malle.		*Maluisse.*	
	Esse.		*Edisse*	*Esurum esse.*
	Ferre.		*Tulisse.*	*Laturum esse.*
	Fieri.		*Factum* } *esse vel-*	*Factum* } *iri vel* { *faciendum* } *esse*
	Ferri.		*Latum* } *-fuisse.*	*Latum* } { *ferendum* }

Participles.

Present.	*Ens.*	Future.
	Potens.	
	Volens.	
	Malens.	
	Ferens.	*Laturus.*
	Factus.	*Faciendus.*
	Latus.	*Ferendus.*

Note, that *Fui*, and its Cases come from the Antient Verb *Fuo*; *Forem* being contracted from *Fuerem*, and *fore* from *fuere*, now mostly used in a Future sense.

Note, only the *Anomalous* Tenses of divers of these Verbs are expressed.

In English they have these Signs,

Do	*Did*	*Had done.*
Shall or *will.*	*Have done.*	

In the English Language we use very many Verbs Auxiliaries.

For Actives, *do*, *have*, *may*, *can*, *shall*, *will*, *ow*.

For Passives, *am*, *are*, *art*, *&c.* and Verbs Passive also instead of the *Preter-perfect*, *Preter-pluperfect*, and in the oblique Modes the *Future*, use the like *Tenses* of the auxiliary *sum* and the Participle.

Note also that our English Language changeth not the Termination in any Tense besides the Imperfect, and Singular number; for all the rest we use auxiliary Verbs, whereof we have divers according to our intention; which expresseth our meaning very distinctly: as *I love*, or *do love: thou loveſt*, or *doſt love: he loveth* or *doth love*. The Plural Number hath only *love*.

The *Imperfect*. *I loved* or *did love: thou lovedſt* or *didſt love: he loved* or *did love*. The Plural hath only *loved*.

The passive is formed of the active, by adding *r* to *-o*, as *am-o*, *amo-r*, *amab-o*, *amabo-r*, *amat-o*, *amato-r*.

By changing *m* into *r*. *Amaba-m*, *amaba r*.

By changing *s* into *ris* or *re*. *Ama-s*, *ama-ris*, *ama-re*, *amaba-s*, *ba-ris*.

By changing *t* into *tur*, *ama-t*, *amat-ur*, *amaba-t*,

maba-t, *amaba-tur*.

By changing *mus* into *mur*, *ama-mus*, *ama-mur*, *amaba-mus*, *amaba-mur*.

resent. Hence we have two present Tenses, the one more emphatical, as *I love*, *I do love*; two Imperfects, *I loved*, *I did love*; two Futures *I shall*, and *I will*, *love*; The one signifying somewhat of force, the other Voluntary.

reterper-ect. luperfect. We have but one *Preterperfect*, which is by the Auxiliary *have*, and the Participle, *loved*; one also *Preterpluperfect* by the Imperfect Tense of *have*, as *I had* loved.

reterim-erfect. The true importance of that called the *Preterimperfect* Tense, is that it signifies a thing beginning to be done, or suffered, wherefore many times the Infinitive Mood is used for it, *cœperam*, or some such like Verb being then un-luperfect. derstood. The Preterpluperfect Tense is properly used to make up the later Clause of an Hypothetical proposition; as, *cum venit* (*vel veniebat*) *ad me Tabellarius, jam literas absolveram*; and this may be the reason why it is called *Plus-quam-perfectum*, because it signifies a thing done before the other preterits: and therefore both these do properly belong to the Subjunctive Mode.

Future. The *Future* Tense of the oblique Modes hath a signification many times mix'd of past and future, as *Dixeris egregié*, thou shalt have spoken excellently.

Modes 6. There be also several manners of applying or using Verbs, for either we declare a thing *to be*,

be, or, *not to be*; *do*, or, *not to do*; *suffer*, or, *not to suffer*. This manner or mode of speaking (making in Logic a Categorical Proposition) as also asking a question is called the *Indicative* Mode. Or if we command a thing to be done, called the *Imperative*, (and therefore the *Imperative* hath no first person Singular but the *Future* Tense is used for it:) The *Imperative*, *Optative*. *&c.* all speak of that which is *to do*, *to be*, or *to suffer*, and therefore they depend upon the Future Tense, to which they are like, and into which they are resolved. Indicative. Imperative.

The *Imperative* has properly neither First nor Third Person *Amemus* v. g. is properly the *Optative*. Both that and *Amanto* are properly Permissions not Commands: As *let us-- let him-- let them- love*. *Amet* also is the other Mode. For this called the *Imperative*, is used also to express *forbidding*, *exhorting*, *deprecating*, and the like.

If we wish a thing might be done, 'tis called the *Optative*, 'tis therefore like the *Imperative*, and used instead of it. Optative.

Or if we say a thing may be done, it's called the *Potential*. Potential.

Or imply the thing may be done upon some condition, called the *Subjunctive*, or *Conjunctive* Mode, which is never used but with a *Conjunction*, *i. e.* when it serveth to one part of an Hypothetical Proposition. Subjunctive.

But there may be as well other Modes named, as *Optative* and *Potential*, as the *Volitive* for *will*, *would*, so another for *shall*, *should*, *&c.* It is therefore

fore much more Regular to name only the *Subjunctive* introduced by a *Conjunction*, and to say that the same terminations serve to the other Auxiliaries.

The *Potential* is also called the *Permissive*, when it signifies a thing to be permitted or granted, as *Habeat*, *Valeat*, *Vivat cum illâ*: but this is no other then *possit* understood, *Possit habere* he may have her.

The *Optative* and *Potential* are expressed in English by divers Verbs Auxiliaries, as *can*, *could*, *will*, *would*, *shall*, *should*, *ow*, *ought*, *may*, *migh*: Whereby it appears that our Language is more distinct then the Latine.

Infinitive. The *Infinitive*, *Infinite*, *Indefinite* Mode hath only the bare signification of the Verb, without cosignifying Person, Number or Time, for tho' it seems to have divers Tenses, yet are they used promiscuously; It serves very well for distinguishing the *Conjugations*, which are four.

Conjugations four. The First hath *a*, before *-re*, and *-ris*, and the second Person present ends in *-as*, and *a* runs thro' the Tenses, *Amo*, *amas*, *amare*, *amavi*, *amatum*.

The second hath *ē* long, before *-re*, and *-ris*, and the second Person ends in *es*, which *e* runs thro' the Tenses, *Doceo*, *doces*, *docēre*.

The Third hath *ĕ* short, before *-re* and *-ris*, and the second person ends in *-is*, *Lego*, *legis*, *legere*, *legi*, *lectum*.

The Fourth hath *ī* long, before *-re*, and *-ris*, and

the

the second person ends in *is*, and *i* runs thro' the Tenses, as *Audio*, *audis audire*, *audivi*, *auditum*.

There is no reason for them in Nature, but the variety of them conduceth somewhat to the Ornament of Speech, and ease of pronunciation.

Verbs Active are said to have three *Gerunds* ending in, *di*, *do*, *dum*, but they seem to be Participles or Nouns, and the Rules for the Constructions of Nouns serve them: For those in *-di*, are Participles or Adjectives of the Gen. Case, as *Amandi* of *Amandus*; in *-do*, of the Ablative (rarely of the Dat.) in *-dum* of the Nom. and Accus. *Gerunds* also are sometimes taken passively, as *Utique videndo Fœmina*, *i. e.* by being seen: *Memoria excolendo augetur*, by being husbanded. Gerunds 3

As also two *Supines*, the one of an *Active* signification, ending in *-um* (which is no other then a Participle) the other in *-u* of a *Passive* signification; and therefore Verbs Neuter have none of that Supine, the first Supine having that signification as *Vapulatum*, to be beaten: This later Supine is the Abla. Case of a Noun of the fourth Declension. Supines.

Whatsoever doth or suffereth is supposed to be a Person, so there be three *Persons*, and two *Numbers*. Persons 3. Num. 2.

Indicative

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense. *Amo*, I love, or, I did love.
-as, thou loveſt, or doſt love, *&c.*

Imperfect. *Amabam*, I loved, or, did love.
-bas, thou loveſt, or, didſt love, *&c.*

Perfect. *Amavi*, I have loved.
-viſti, thou haſt loved, *&c.*

Pluperfect. *Amaveram*, I had loved,
-ras, thou hadſt loved, *&c.*

Future. *Amabo*, I ſhall love, I will love.
-bis, thou ſhalt or wilt love, *&c.*

Imperative Mode

Hath no diſtinction of time becauſe it is only Future, nor firſt Perſon Singular, becauſe no Perſon Commands himſelf, but inſtead of that is *he will.*

Ama } love thou.
Amato } do thou love. *Amato* let him love.

Amemus. Let us love. It is the *Optative Mode.*

The

29.3

The Forming thro' their Modes and Tenses of

Verbs Active.

Indicative Mode.

		1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Present Tense	Singular.	Amo	as	at	Plural.	amus	atis	ant
		Doceo	es	et		emus	etis	ent
		Lego	is	it		imus	itis	unt
		Audio	is	it		imus	itis	unt
Preter-Imperfect.		Amabam	abas	abat		abamus	abatis	abant
		Docebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
		Legebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
		Audiebam	iebas	iebat		iebamus	iebatis	iebant
Perfect.		Amavi	avisti,	avit		avimus	avistis	averunt, vel, avêre
		Docui	uisti	uit		uimus	uistis	uerunt, vel, uêre
		Legi	isti	it		imus	istis	erunt, vel, êre
		Audivi	ivisti	ivit		vimus	ivistis	iverant, vel, ivêre

Audivi	ivisti	ivit	vimus	ivistis	iverant, vel, ivere

Preter-pluperfect.	Singular.	Amaveram	averas	averat	Plural.	averamus	averatis	averant
		Docueram	ueras	uerat		ueramus,	ueratis	uerant
		Legeram	eras	erat		eramus	eratis	erant
		Audiveram	iveras	iverat		iveramus	iveratis	iverant
Future.		Amabo	abis	abit		abimus	abitis	abunt
		Docebo	ebis	ebit		ebimus	ebitis	ebunt
		Legam	es	et		emus	etis	ent
		Audiam	ies	iet		iemus	ietis	ient

Imperative Mode.

Singular.	Ama, ato,	ato	Plur.	ate, atote	anto
	Doce, eto,	eto		ete, etote	ento
	Lege, ito,	ito		ite, itote	unto
	Audi, ito,	ito		ite, itote	iunto

Subjunctive with *Cum*, *Si*, or other Conjunction.

Present.	Sing.	Amem	es	et	Plur.	emus	etis	ent
		Doceam	eas	eat		eamus	eatis	eant
		Legam	as	at		amus	atis	ant

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The *Optative* and *Potential Mode* are the same.

Amem, I may, I can, I shall, I will, I ow to love, *&c.*	Present.
Amarem, I might, I could, I should, I would, I ought to love, *&c.*	Imperfect.
Amaverim, } I might *&c.* I ought to have	Perfect.
Amavissem } loved *&c.*	Pluperfect.
Amavero, I shall *&c.* have loved, *&c.*	Future.

The *Subjunctive Mode* hath always a *Conjunction* joyned with it. *Si* if, *cum* when, *quamvis* altho', or the like.

Si amem, if I may love.	Present.
Si amarem, if I might love.	Imperfect.
Si amaverim, if I might have loved.	Perfect.
Si amavissem, if I had loved.	Pluperfect.
Si amavero, if I shall have loved.	Future.

The Preter- and Preterpluperfect-Tenses in these Modes are not distinguish'd in our Language, nor is it necessary they should ; In the Latine there is either no difference, or very hard to be expressed.

General

General Rules.

The Preterperfect Tense ends in -i, and ordinarily is framed of the second Person of the present Tense by changing -s, into *vi*, as *amas amavi*, *Audis audivi*, *Fles flevi*: But the *u* is not always a Consonant, but sometimes a vowel and then the former vowel is omitted, to avoid the concourse of so many Vowels (as it falls out frequently in the second Conjugation) as *Domas domui*, *doces docui*, *mones monui*.

Also for better sound sometimes a Letter or Syllable is cut off, as *Juvas juvi*, for *juvavi*, *Cavas cavi*: This is frequent in the third Conjugation, where the Preterperfect Tense many times follows the Consonants of the Present, as *-bo* makes *bi*, *bibo*, *bibi*, and *psi*, *scribo*, *scripsi*.

co,	ci.	*vinco, vici.*	no,	vi.	*sino, sivi.*
	xi.	*dico, dixi.*		iii.	*gigno, genui.*
do,	di.	*edo, edi.*		ni.	*cano, cecini.*
	si.	*ludo, lusi.*		psi.	*temno, tempsi.*
go,	gi.	*lego, legi.*	po,	psi.	*repo, repsi.*
	xi.	*rego, rexi.*		pi.	*rumpo, rupi.*
	si.	*spargo, sparsi.*		iii.	*strepo, strepui.*
guo,	xi.	*distinguo, distinxi.*	quo,	qui.	*linquo, liqui.*
ho,	xi.	*veho, vexi.*		xi.	*coquo, coxi.*
jo,	xi.	*mejo, minxi.*	ro,	vi.	*sero, sevi, &*
lo,	iii.	*colo, colui.*		iii.	*serui.*
	li.	*vello, velli.*		ssi.	*uro, ussi.*
mo,	mi	*emo, emi.*		ri.	*verro, verri.*
	iii.	*tremo, tremui.*	so,	vi.	*lacesso, lacessivi.*
	psi.	*sumo, sumpsi.*		si.	*facesso, facessi.*
	ssi.	*premo, pressi.*		iii.	*pinso, pinsui.*

to, *vi.*	*peto, petivi.*	
ti.	*verto, verti.*	
ui.	*sterto, stertui.*	
si.	*mitto, misi.*	
vo, *vi.*	*volvo, volvi.*	
xi.	*vivo, vixi.*	
uo, *ui.*	*arguo, argui.*	
xi.	*struo, struxi.*	
xo, *ui.*	*nexo, nexui.*	
cto, *xi.*	*pecto, pexi.*	
xui.	*pexui.*	
cio, *ci.*	*facio, feci.*	
cui.	*elicio, elicui.*	
dio, *di.*	*fodio, fodi.*	
gio, *gi.*	*fugio, fugi.*	
pio, *pi.*	*capio, cepi.*	
pui.	*rapio, rapui.*	
pivi.	*cupio, cupivi.*	
rio, *ri.*	*pario, peperi.*	
tio, *ssi.*	*quatio, quassi* (obsolete)	
sco, *vi.*	*pasco, pavi* Composita *ui.*	
	dispesco, dispecui.	
ci.	*disco, didici.*	
sci.	*posco, poposci.*	

These Rules hold in all Verbs of this Conjugation; But they are moſtwhatRegulated by the ſound, or ſometimes by the Original in words borrowed from the Greeks; ſometimes alſo they borrow Tenſes of Verbs of the ſame or like ſignification, which are out of uſe.

There be certain Irregular Verbs in all or many of their Tenſes, ſuch as theſe that follow, whoſe Irregularities only are ſet down.

Sum, and its Compound *Poſſum* (or *potis ſum.*)

Where any Perſon of *Sum* begineth with (*s*) *poſ-* is added, and where with a vowel *pot-* or *potis*, as *pot-es*, *poſ-ſim*, *poſſem* for *poteſſem*.

Nolo, is as much as *non volo.*
Malo, as *magis volo.*

There

There are also Verbs derived from other Verbs, and their Terminations are used instead of Verbs Auxiliaries; as those ending in *-urio* (called commonly *Frequentatives*) signify a desire to, as *Esurio*, from *Edo*, *is*, *sum*, I desire to eat; *Mingurio*, from *Mingo*, *nxi*, *mictum*, I desire to pis.

In *-sco*, (called *Inceptives*) signify entring upon a thing or action, as *Adolesco*, I enter upon my growing Age; *Quinisco*, I am taking a nap or nod.

As Adjectives are Adjuncts to Nouns, or Subjects, so are *Participles* to Action and Passion, or Verbs; And they are half Adjectives, taking from them form and part of their signification, or signifying verbally as Adjectives, and therefore are declined as Adjectives; and yet they partake (tho' Nouns) of Verbs, Tense, Signification and Derivation.

Participles

Participles

Are not a necessary part of Speech, for Adjectives may supply all their use, but are chiefly invented for short and elegant speaking.

There are four sorts of *Participles*, two come from Verbs Active, *i. e.* such as end in *-ans*, from Verbs of the first Conjugation, and *-ens*, from those of the three other: and in *-urus*.

Two also come from Verbs Passive, those in *-tus*, *-sus*, *-xus*, and others in *-ndus*.

Actives

Actives in	—*ans* *Amans* loving. —*ens* *Docens* teaching.	Are declined like *Felix*.
	—*urus* { *Amaturus*, about to love. *Docturus*, about to teach.	
Passives in	—*tus* *Amatus*, loved. —*sus* *Visus*, seen. —*xus* *Flexus*, bent. —*ndus* { *Amandus*, to be loved. *Docendus*, to be taught.	All these are declined like *bonus*, and in *Syntax* follow the Rules of Adjectives.

The two ending in *-ans*, or *-ens*, signify the Subject actually *doing*, *being*, or *having*, such a thing.

Those ending in *-urus* signify the Subject inclined *to be*, *do*, or *have*, tho' not actually doing; and those are called *Actives*, because agreeing with, or belonging to, the Subject or Agent.

Those in *-tus*, *-sus*, *-xus*, signify the object actually *done*, *been*, or *had*, as *Amatus*, *actually loved*.

Those in *—ndus* signify the object or thing fit or worthy to be done, not expressing whether actually done or no; And these two last are called Passives, because they signify the object or *Nominative Case* of the *Verb Passive*.

Of Adverbs.

Adverb are joyned to *Verbs* and sometimes to *Nouns*, for the expressing of some circumstances or Modes of *being* or *acting*, as,

1. *In* a Place, answering to the question, *Ubi?* as, *Hic*, *istic*, *illic*, (*iste hic*) (*ille hic locus*,) *alibi*, *nusquam*, *intus*, *foras*, *ubicunque*, *ubivis*, *sicubi*, *superius*, *inferius*, *ubiubi*, *alicubi*, *inibi*, *necubi*.

2. *To* a Place, answering to the question, *Quo?* as, *Huc*, *istuc*, *illuc*, *alò*, *aliquò*, *siquò*, *eòdem*, *quòlibet*, *quòvis*, *neutrò*, *quòcunque*.

3. *From* a Place, answering to the question, *Unde?* as, *Hinc*, *istinc*, *illinc*, *inde*, *alicunde*, *aliunde*, *sicunde*, *necunde*, *indidem*, *undelibet*.

4. *By* a Place, answering to the question *Quà?* as, *Hàc*, *illàc*, *istàc*, *aliâ*, &c. as if *viâ* were understood.

5. *Towards* a Place, answering to the question, *Quorsum?* as *Horsum*, *istorsum*, *illorsum*, *dextrorsum*, *sinistrorsum*, &c.

1. *In Time*, answering to the question *Quando?* as, *Cras*, *herì*, *hodie*, *pridie*, &c.

2. *How long*, answering to the question, *Quamdiu?* as *Diu*, &c.

3. *How often*, answering to the question, *Quoties?* as, *Sæpe*, *rarò*, &c.

Of *Quantity*, answering, &c. to *quantùm?* as, *Multum*, *parum*, *satis*, *nimium*, &c.

Of Number, *semel*, *bis*, *ter*, *quater*, *centies*, *millies*, &c.

Of

4.34.6

This comes in Page 34.

Irregulars.

Indicative Mode.

esent Tense	*Sing.*	*Sum*, es, est,		*Plur.*	*sumus*, estis, sunt.
		Possum, potes, potest,			*possumus*, potestis, possunt.
		Volo, vis, vult,			*volumus*, vultis, volunt.
		Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,			*nolumus*, nonvultis, nolunt.
		Malo, mavis, mavult,			*malumus*, mavultis, malunt.
		Eo, is, it,			*imus*, itis, eunt.
		Queo, quis, quit,			*quimus*, quitis, queunt.
		Edo, es est,			estis,
		Fero, fers, fert,			*ferimus*, fertis, ferunt.
		Fio, fis, fit,			*fimus*, fitis, fiunt.
		Feror, ferris, re, fertur,			*ferimur*, ferimini, ferunturr.

mperfect. *Eram*, *Poteram*, } *ras*, *rat*, Plur. *ramus*, *ratis*, *ram*.

Volebam, *Nolebam*, *Malebam*, *Ibam*, *Quibam*, *Ferebam*, *Fiebam*, } *bas*, *bat*, } Plur. { *bamus*, *batis*, *ba*[illegible]

Ferebar, *baris*, *bare*, *bæur*, Plur. *bamur*, *bamini*, *bantur*.

Perfect. *Fui*, *Potui*, *Volui*, *Nolui*, *Malui*, *Ivi*, *Quivi*, *Edi*, *Tuli*, } *isti*, *it*, Plur. *imus*, *istis*, *erunt*, *ere*.

4

	Sing.			Plur.		
Preter-Imperfect.	Amarem,	ares	aret	aremus	aretis	arent
	Docerem	eres	eret	eremus	eretis	erent
	Legerem	eres	eret	eremus	eretis	erent
	Audirem	ires	iret	iremus	iretis	irent
Perfect	Amaverim	averis	averit	averimus	averitis	averint
	Docuerim	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
	Legerim	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint
	Audiverim	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	iverint
Pluperfect.	Amavissem	avisses	avisset	avissemus	avissetis	avissent
	Docuissem	uisses	uisset	uissemus	uissetis	uissent
	Legissem	isses	isset	issemus	issetis	issent
	Audivissem	ivisses	ivisset	ivissemus	ivissetis	ivissent
Future.	Amavero	averis	averit	averimus	averitis	averint
	Docuero	ueris	uerit	uerimus	ueritis	uerint
	Legero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint
	Audivero	iveris	iverit	iverimus	iveritis	iverint.

Infinitive Mode.

Present and Imperfect.	Amare Docere Legere Audire	Perfect and Pluperfect	Amavisse Docuisse Legisse Audivisse

Participles.

Present.	Amans Docens Legens Audiens	Future.	Amaturus Docturus Lecturus Auditurus

Gerunds 3,	Supines 2.
Amandi, ando, andum.	Amatum, Amatu
Docendi, endo, endum.	Doctum, Doctu
Legendi, endo, endum.	Lectum, Lectu
Audiendi iendo, iendum.	Auditum, Auditu.

Subjunctive.

Present	Sing.	Amer	eris, vel, ere	eetur	Plur.	emur	emini	entur
		Docear	earis, vel, eare	eatur		eamur	eamini	eantur
		Legar	aris, vel, are	atur		amur	amini	antur
		Audiar	iaris, vel, iare	iatur		iamur	iamini	iantur
Preter-Imperfect.		Amarer	areris, vel, arere	aretur		aremur	aremini	arentur
		Docerer / Legerer	ereris, vel, erere	eretur		eremur	eremini	erentur
		Audirer	ireris, vel, irere	iretur		iremur	iremini	irentur

Infinitive Mode.

Present and Imperfect: Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri

Participles.

Present	Amatus	Future	Amandus
	Doctus		Docendus
	Lectus		Legendus
	Auditus		Audiendus

Verbs Passive.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense	Sing.	Amor	aris, vel, are	atur	Plur.	amur	amini	antur
		Doceor	eris, vel, ere	etur		emur	emini	entur
		Legor	eris, vel, ere	itur		imur	imini	untur
		Audior	iris, vel, ire	itur		imur	imini	iuntur
Preter-Imperfect.		Amabar	abaris, vel, abare	abatur		abamur	abamini	abantur
		Docebar / Legebar	charis, vel, chare	chatur		chamur	chamini	chantur
		Audiebar	icharis, vel, ichare	ichatur		ichamur	ichamini	ichantur
Future.		Amabor	aberis, vel, abere	abitur		abimur	abimini	abuntur
		Docebor	eberis, vel, ebere	ebitur		ebimur	ebimini	ebuntur
		Legar	eris, vel, ere	etur		emur	emini	entur
		Audiar	ieris, vel, iere	ietur		iemur	iemini	ientur

Imperative Mode.

Sing.	Amare,	ator	Plur. aminor	antor
	Docere,	etor	eminor	entor
	Legere,	itor	iminor	untor
	Audire,	itor	iminor	iuntor

Subjunctive.

Of Order, *inde, deinde, deinceps, præterea*, &c.

Of Quality, *doctè, pulchrè, benè, malè, fortiter*, &c. many of these admit Comparison.

Of Separating, *seorsum, separatim, singulatim*, &c.

Of Gathering together, *simul, unà, pariter*, &c.

Of Doubting, *forsan, forsitan, fortassis*, &c.

Of Calling to, *O, heus, eho*;

Of Affirming, *profectò, certè, ne, ità, quidni*, &c.

Of Denying, *non, haud, nequaquam, minimè*, &c.

Of Forbidding, *nè*.

Of Confirming, *certè, sanè, planè, nempe, utique*, &c.

Of Swearing, *hercule, pol, edipol, mehercules*, &c.

Of Choosing, *potiùs, satiùs, potissimùm, imò*, &c.

Of Exhorting, *eja, age, agite, agedum, eho-dum*, &c.

Of Wishing, *utinam, o, osi, si, ut*.

Of Shewing, *en, ecce*.

Of Comparing, *magis, minùs, maximè*, &c.

Of Likeness, *ita, itidem, tanquam*, &c.

Of Happening, *fortè, fortuitò, casu, fortunà*.

Of Intension, *valde, magnopere, impensè*, &c.

Of Remission, *sensim, paulatim, pedetentim, vix, agrè*.

Of Excluding, *tantùm, solùm, tantùmodo, solummodò*, &c.

Of Diversity, *aliter, secus*.

Of Granting, *Licèt, estò, sit ita, sit sanè*.

Of a thing not finished, *ferme, ferè, prope, propemodum*, &c.

Of Explaining, *putà, utpote, utputa*.

Of Prepositions.

Adverbs signify the *manner*, *time*, *place*, or some other circumstance of *doing*, and therefore are joyned unto *Verbs*.

Prepositions signify some *Relation* of one *thing* or *Person* to another, either as *Distance*, *Situation*, *Causality*, or the like. As

Ad, to. *		
Apud, at.		
Adversus, *Adversum*, *Contra*	against.	
Ante, before. *		
Cis, *Citra*,	on this side.	
Circum, *Circa*,	about.	
Erga, towards.		
Extra, without.		
In, into.		
Inter between. *		
Infra, below.		
Intra, within.		
Juxta, by.		Accus. Case.
Pone, behind.		
Præter, besides.		

Of distance and Situation.

Tho' these that signify local distance or Situation are borrowed to signify things of like Nature.

Super

Super, } above.
Supra, }

Trans, } beyond.
Ultra, }
Versus, towards.

Ob, * } for.
Propter, }
Per, by.
Penes, in the power.
Post after. *
Secundum, according to.
Usque, untill.

Those marked (* in composition with Verbs go vern mostwhat Dat. Case.

A, } from.
Ab, }
Abs, }
De, of, or concerning.
E. } of, out of.
Ex. }
Pro, for, or instead of.
Absque, } without.
Sine, }
In, in. *
Cum, with (in composition, *con*) *

Cause, act, or dependance.

Abla. Case.

Pra,

Pra, before. *
Coram, before.
Sub, under. *
Clam, privily.
Palam, openly.
Tenus, until, up to.

Note, *Tenus*, if the Substantive be of the Plural Number, governs a Genitive Case, *Aurium tenus*, *genuum tenus*, (*altitudini*,) or some such word being understood, as up to the (height of the) ears, knees.

Super,
Sub, } Govern both Cases.
Subter,

Cum, *tenus*, *Versus*, *usque*, are often set after the Noun, *Nobiscum*, *capulo tenus*, *Londinum versus*, *ad Occidentem usque*.

Am, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, are Prepositions never used but in composition.

These

These Prepositions are also compared.

Citra, *citerior*, *citimus*. *Citer* is also Read.
Intra, *interior*, *intimus*.
Infra, *inferior*, *infimus*.
Ante, *anterior*.
Ultra, *ulterior*, *ultimus*.
Extra, *exterior*, { *extremus*. *extimus*. } *Exter* also.
Supra, *superior*, { *supremus*. *summus*. } *Superi* and *Posteri* still in use.
Post, *posterior*, *postremus*.
Prope, *propior*, *proximus*, and hence *proximior*, *Ovid*.

Of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are principally used to joyn Sentences together, and therefore they make those, which by the *Logicians* are called *Hypothetical* Propositions, a great force of Speech depends upon them.

Sentences, I say, for when they seem to joyn only *Nouns* (no Sentence can be without a Verb) yet they intimate the Verb, or other Regiment expressed, which is to be repeated to every one of these *Nouns*, tho' for brevity it be omitted; as, *Emi è quinq centum aureis & pluris*, *i. e. & emi pluris*. *Pater & Mater abijt oratum*. And there-

fore many times the Verb is put in the Plural Number, as if (*illi*) or (*nos*) or (*vos*) were understood; as, *Ego & tu* (*nos*) *sumus in tuto. Xenophon & Plato* (*illi*) *fuêre æquales.*

Copulatives, joyn the Sentences together, without shewing any other dependence one upon another. First affirmatively, *Et*, *que*, *quoque*, *ac*, *atque*; *Deinde*, *porrò*, *insuper*, which intimate the order. *Cum*, *tum*, *vel*, which are doubled or correspondingone to another. Secondly, or Negatively, *Nè*, *neque*.

Disjunctives, *Aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *sive*.

Causals, which inferr the reason of what was said before, *Nam*, *enim*, *etenim*, *namque*, *quia*, *quòd*, *quippe*, *quoniam*, *quandoquidem*.

Illatives, which inferr the Conclusion, upon somewhat preceding. *Ergo*, *ideo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, *proinde*, *ideirco*, &c.

Conditionals argue such dependance of the Antecedent and Consequent Sentences, that if the first be true, the other is also true, but if the other be false, the former is also false; as, *si*, *sin*, *dum*, *tum*, *modo*, *dummodo*, *ni*, *nisi*.

Discretives, which make a difference of the Consequent from the Antecedent, *sed*, *verè*, *at*, *ast*, *atqui*, *verùm*, &c. *Saltem*, *certè*, &c.

Dubitatives and *Interrogatives*, *An*, *anne*, *num*, *utrùm*, *numquid*, *necne*.

Exceptives, which except the Consequent from the Antecedent, and their *Redditives*, deny the Consequent, as, *Etsi*, *tametsi*, *etiamsi*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*, &c. to which correspond, *Tamen*

men, attamen, veruntamen.

Declaratives, as, *Uti, veluti, sicut, sicuti, seu, tanquam.*

Of Interjections,

Interjections are questioned by some, whether they are to be accounted Parts of Speech, because they signifying suddain motions, or expressions of the *Passions* of the Soul, are rather sounds only then words; As are those of Beasts, which, having no Language, yet have certain noises or sounds to express their wants, and other affections. In some Languages they are accounted *Adverbs*. There's no need of any discourse concerning them, since they are known sufficiently by their Pronunciation.

Of

Of Syntax.

HItherto we have ſpoken only of ſingle *words*, it follows that we ſpeak of them as united into *Sentences*.

WOrds are joyned together in a Sentence, either

By { *Concord.* { 1. Between the *Subject* and the *Verb*. 2. Between the *Subject* (or *Substantive*) and the *Adjective*.
or, *Rection.*

To every Sentence are neceſſarily required

Firſt, a *Suppoſitum*, (moſt properly ſo called which cometh before a Verb-Active) *Subject*, or *Noun* of the Nom. Caſe, of which the Speech is made, or ſomething inſtead of it, to come before the *Verb*.

2*dly*. A *Verb*, to agree with the Nom. Caſe, or Subject, ſhewing the Relation of *being*, *doing*, or *ſuffering*, betwixt the *Subject* and the *predicate*, which is that ſpoken of the Subject.

3*dly*. Somewhat to follow the Verb, which they call a *Predicate*, and is ſpoken of the other, and is many times included in the Verb, as *Rex Venit*, i. e. *Rex eſt Veniens*.

Note, that there are divers ſorts of *Sentences*.

1. That which hath no more then one Verb, and

and the dependents upon it, which some Authours call *Periodus Supina*; as *Prosperum scelus vulgò virtus vocatur*. 2. Which consists of more then one Member, and of more then one Verb, but so that each Member stands by it self; as *Christus è cœlo, glorificate: Christus in terram, obviam prodite*. Which period consists of four Members, the two later corresponding elegantly to the two former, separated by an half-period or colon: 3. Which consists of divers Sentences, but some interposed between the parts of another: which interposition is either by a *Conjunction*; as *Fortuna, cum blanditur, captatum venit. Quæ nocitura tibi, quamvis sint chara, relinque*. Or by a *Relative*; as *Deforme est, quos dignitate præstat, ab ijs virtute superari. Quem sæpe transit, casus aliquando invenit*. Or by a *Participle*, or by an *Ablative Case* put absolutely, or by a *Parenthesis*.

And therefore in Construing, it is best for a young Scholar to dispose the words after the natural order, separating the Sentences one from another; beginning with the *Voc. Case*, then the *Nom.* and what depends upon it, then the *Verb* with the *Adverb* joyned to it, next the *Accusative* with its dependents, then the *Abla.* or *Dative*, as they follow. It is necessary also to supply all *Ellipsis's*, *Antecedents*, *Defective Cases*, one *Verb* applied to divers *Nom. Cases*, or the same *Nom. Case* to divers *Verbs*, *Subaudiur's*, &c.

Ellipsis, or omission of a word is very frequent in the Latin, as it is in all Languages that affect

brevity.

brevity. Such Words are of *Nouns Substantive* which signify a thing common or well known: *Areola longa denûm pedum* [*mensurâ.*] *Verbs* also especially *Substantives*, and *Prepositions*; *Vacuus* [*à*] *curis.* The particulars see in the Rules following.

Note, also that the Latins seem to speak many times rather according to the matter and signification, then the words and ordinary Construction, as, *Omnium rerum mors est extremum. Duo millia viri. Abundantia earum rerum quæ primo mortales ducunt.* Salust. *Postquam cremata est Ilion.* Ovid. *Decipimur specie recti pars maxima vatum. Populus superamur ab uno. Ego Petrus & Paulus currimus. Tu mecum gaudemus. Alter alterius onera portate. Scelus ludificatus est Virginem.* Infinite are these examples, which Grammarians reduce to Figurative and Anomalous expressions.

The First Concord.

The *Verb* agreeth with its Nom. Case (Subject, *Suppositum*) in number and person, *i. e.* the Verb is the same number and person, as its *Suppositum*, as, *Magister legit.* But an Infinitive Mode requires an Accus. Case before it, which is resolved by *quod, ut, ne, quin*; as, *Non dubito Christum dixisse, i. e. quin Christus dixerit.* Yet Infinitive Modes also sometimes have Persons going before them, *i. e.* when they are used for the Imperfect Tense, for then *cœpit*, or the like is understood, as *omnes omnia bona dicere* [*cœperunt.*]

Ordinarily

Ordinarily the *Person* is the Nom. Case coming before the Verb, but in Verbs called Impersonals, the *Thing* cometh before the Verb, as, *Oportet me ire Oxonium*, *ire Oxonium* cometh before *Oportet*. And commonly the whole Sentence is the Subject. And indeed there are no *Verbs Impersonals*, but all have Persons (except Infinitive Modes) the most used in the third person Singular, when the Subject is well known, as, *Pluit*, *i. e. Aqua pluit*. But if there be an Extraordinary Subject, it is expressed, as *Saxa pluunt*. This is if *Pluit* be taken as a *Verb-Neuter*, but if as a *Verb-Active*, then *Deus*, or *Jupiter Pluvius* is understood.

So the third Persons of *Verbs-Passive* are many times used, as if they were *Impersonals*, especially when the Subject or Nom. Case, is included in the Signification of the *Verb*, as [*potus*] *bibitur*; *vivitur* [*vita*] *exiguo melius*; for *vivitur* is the same with *vita ducitur*, and is therefore used, as it were, impersonally.

And for those generally called Impersonals, *Oportet*, *libet*, *licet*, *decet*, *tadet*, *pœnitet*, *piget*, *miseret*. Some of them, as *decet*, *pœnitet*, *licet*, are Personals, and have oftentimes their *Suppositum* expressed; the other also (*oportet*, *piget*, *libet*, *licet*) have always an Infinitive instead of a Noun to come before them: In the others their Subject is included in their signification; as [*tadium*] *tui me tadet*, *tadet* being *tadium capit*, in *pœnitet*, *pœna* is included, in *miseret*, *miseria*, and perhaps *opus*, in *oportet*. But because the mat-

ter

ter requires ordinarily no other then a third person, they are improperly called Impersonals; wherefore if there be occasion to signify another person, these Verbs are so used. *Si me dedecui tua jussa. Stat.*

The Second Concord.

The *Adjective*, whether *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Participle*, or *Relative*, is of the same *Case*, *Gender* and *Number*, with its *Substantive*, (*suppositum* or *Subject*:) But in *Relatives* the *Substantive* is to be repeated over again in the Case of the *Relative*, and therefore sometimes that *Case* of the *Substantive* only is expressed, as *Bellum crudelissimum, quo* [*bello*] *omnes premebantur. Ultra eum locum quo* [*loco*] *Germani frequentes consederant. Populo ut placerent* [*fabula*] *quas fecisset, fabulas.*

Reg. I. If a *Verb* hath two Nom. Cases, or an *Adjective* two *Substantives* joyned together with a *Conjunction*, or in Poetry with [*cum*] (as *Remus cum fratre Quirino Jura dabant.*) they agree with the more worthy person and gender; *Ilium cum Lauso de Numitore sati.* But change many times the number, (the person being understood) two *Singulars* being equall to one *Plural*, as, *Ego & Lelia sumus amici. Tu sorórque boni estis.* So *Nouns* of *Number*, and *Collectives*, many times have an *Adjective* or *Verb Plural*: *Turba ruunt*, i. e. *Turba* [*ruit, hi & illi*] *ruunt. Pars in frusta secant.*

Many

Many times the *Verb* (especially *Substantive*) is understood, and many times the *Suppositum* both to the *Verb* and *Adjective*; And if the *Adjective* without *Substantive* be of the *Masculine* gender, or *Feminine*, a person [*viz. vir* or *fœmina*,] if of the *Neuter* a thing [*negotium*] is understood, as *Triste* [*negotium*] *lupus* [*est*] *stabulis. Sunt* [*homines*] *quibus* [*hominibus*] *in Satyrâ videor* [*ego*] *nimis acer. Est* [*homo*] *quī nec Spernit. Sunt* [*aliqui homines*] *quos notaverat. Si id te mordet, sumptum filij quem faciunt, i. e. Si id* [*negotium scil. sumptûs*] *te mordet, quem sumptum filij faciunt. Urbem quam statuo vestra, i. e. Ea urbs quam Urbem statuo. Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis quas turbas dedit, i. e. iste Eunuchus quem Eunuchum dedisti. Quam quisque nôrit artem in hâc* [*arte*] *se exerceat.* Reg. II.

Many times a whole, or some part of a Sentence is the *Suppositum*, as *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores. In tempore veni quod primum est.* Reg. III.

If an *Adjective* or *Verb* be placed between two *Suppositum's* it may agree with either of them, as *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, sive, sunt. Avis quæ* (or *qui*) *passer appellatur. Lutetia quam* (or *quos*) *Parisios dicimus*: Tho it is better it should agree with that which is the Fonndation of the Sentence. Reg. IV.

Of

Of Rection.

I. *Nominative Case.*

The *Copula* or bond of all Speech (as the *Logicians* obſerve) is *Sum* with its Caſes : which in truth denotes nothing elſe but that the *Subject* and *Predicate* ſignify the ſame, as *Homo eſt animal*, the meaning is what is ſignified by *Homo*, is alſo ſignified by *Animal*. Wherefore it is neceſſary that *Sum*, and ſuch like Verbs ſhould have ſuch a Caſe after them, as they have before them, which is the *Nom.* except in the Infinitive Mode, for then it is the *Accuſ.* both before and after.

Such like Verbs they call. 1. Verbs *Subſtantive*. 2. Many Verbs *Paſſive*, as *dicor*, *vocor*, &c. 3. Many *Neuters*, as *Maneo*, *dormio*. *Ut hoc Latrocinium potiùs quàm bellum nominaretur. Terra manet immobilis.*

Many times the Precedent Caſe is underſtood, and not expreſſed, as, *Licet nobis* [*nos*] *eſſe bonos: Cupio* [*me*] *dici doctum : Fuit magni animi non eſſe Supplicem, Hoc*, [*nempe eum*] *non eſſe ſupplicem* [*ſignum*] *magni animi.*

En, *ecce*, and divers *Interjections* govern not a Nom. Caſe, but a *Verb* is underſtood, or Voc. Caſe, and ſometimes an Accuſ. *Ecce homo* i. e. [*hic eſt*] *homo. Ecce hominem*, i. e. *vide hunc hominem.*

II. *Genitive Caſe.*

The General Rule is this that (*of*) which cannot be changed into (*concerning*) or (*from*) before

before a *Noun Substantive*, requires that *Substantive* to be of the Gen. Case; And this happens generally when two Nouns, not signifying the same thing, come together: for then the later is of the Gen. Case. *Dei misericordia*, Gods mercy, or, the mercy of God; the Gen. Case in English being made by adding (*s*) to the Nom. *Puer bonæ indolis*, a Youth of good towardliness. *Instar Montis*; for, Note that *Instar* is a *Substantive* undeclinable, and *ad* is commonly understood, as, *ad instar* [*similitudinem*] *montis*.

Note, that many *Adjectives*, *Participles*, and *Adverbs* stand also instead of *Substantives*, and therefore govern a Gen. Case, as, *Cupidus* [*cupitor*] *auri*: *Amans* [*amator*] *virtutis*: *Tenax* [*tentor*] *pecuniæ*: And many of such *Substantives* being disused, the *Adjectives* themselves, and *Participles*, stand for the *Substantives*, as, *Conscius furti*. *Impatiens iræ*.

For *Adverbs*, as, *abundè fabularum*; *affatim pecuniæ*, i. e. *abundantia sive copia*. *Tunc temporis*; *ubi gentium*, or the like; for *tunc* signifies time, as *ubi* doth *place*. *Tunc*, i. e. *illâ horâ*, *vel parte*, *temporis*. *Ubi*, i e. *in quo loco*, *gentium*.

Sometimes also the precedent *Noun* is understood, and not express'd, as, *Boni viri* [*officium*] *est*.

Verbs of *esteeming*, *accusing*, *condemning*, *admonishing*, *acquitting*, *pitying*, and such as are like the *Adjectives* of the Rule precedent, as of Possession: *Sum*, *interest*, *refert*, &c. govern a Gen. Case, because the general word is understood.

Parvi [*pretio*] *penditur probitas. Accusat eum* [*crimine*] *furti. Damnatur* [*crimine*] *repetundarum. Miseret me* [*miseria*] *tui. Hic animi* [*dubio*] *pendet.* In these also more generall some Substantive is implied in the *Verb*, or understood, as, *Curâ, causâ, crimine, pretio, dubio*, &c. and therefore most of these *Verbs* also do govern a *Noun* in the Abla. Case. *Magno virtus æstimatur. Condemnabo te eodem crimine. Meâ* [*causâ, vel gratiâ*] *refert, interest*, &c.

So *Memini*, and the like, govern a Gen. Case, by an *Ellipsis* of a Noun. *Meminit* [*memoriam*] *mei. Satagit* [*agit Sat*] *rerum suarum. Venit in mentem* [*recordatio*] *illius diei.* And therefore many times they govern an Accus. of the Person, in whom is the Action or Passion, as *tædet* [*tædium habet*] *me tui.*

So *Miseret, miscreor, pudet, piget, pœnitet*, &c. have a Gen. Case by an *Ellipsis.* [*Ipse*] *miseret sui.* [*Pudor*] *peccati pudet me.*

The Names of *Places* with the English (*at*) are in the Gen. Case, where, (*Urbe, oppido*,) or such like is understood, as, *Vixit* [*in urbe*] *Londini.* He lived *at London.*

Participiues govern a Gen. Case, a Noun being understood. *Romanorum* [*Romanus*] *fortior.*

Many times a Gen. Case is added to *Verbs* and *Adjectives* after the manner of the Greeks, or rather a Noun being understood; *Desine* [*mentionem facere*] *querelarum.*

In general all *Verbs* in Composition govern such Cases as they do out of Composition, as,

Quod

Quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset [*i.e. esset inter officia vel munera nostra, vel officia ipsorum*] *Interest Regis rectè facere, i. e. est inter* [*munera*] *Regis*, &c *Quæ Superest Claudij aupona, i. e. Quæ est super*, &c. To which add *Refert, i. e. rei fert. Vel dic quid referat intra Naturæ fines viventi. i. e. rei ferat. Mea unius est Remp. defendere. i. e. est inter mea* [*officia*] [*mei inquam unius* [*officia*] &c. Or *Mea* [*cura mei*] *unius est Remp.* &c. Or [*de*] *meâ* [*curâ pars*] *est Remp.* &c.

III. *Dative Case.*

All Verbs that either signify, or include in their signification any acquisition, *getting*, *giving*, *offering*, or the like, (that is almost all Verbs,) also all *Nouns* and *Participles*, which include or suppose such a Verb, govern a *Dative Case*, and those *Datives* have *to* before them; as *Sum tibi præsidio*; *a defence to thee*; or, *thou hast obtained me for thy defence. Sacrificium*, [*quod Sacrificetur vel tribuatur*] *Deo. Huic habeo quod detur.* So, *tibi doceo*; *tibi soli amas*; *Mater*, at *cui vides*, Med. But all these and the like in a different sense from the Accusative; *i. e.* to the advantage of any one. So, *tibi decet*; *huic latuit*; *huic dormio*; *huic succurro, huic misereor.* Sen. *Jubeo tibi*; *I give thee Commandement. Va* [*est*] *victis. Surripuit mihi unum os*; *lac subducitur agnis*; as we say to gain thy loss. *Mihi cuncta pereunt quisquis est Hecuba est miser.* So when two *Dative Cases*, they both signify acquisition; *erit tibi laudi*; *hoc erit mihi curæ*: the one signifying the end *why*, or the

 thing

thing which is acquired, the other the Person to *whom* acquired.

But *attinet*, *pertinet*, and such like, tho' the Participle (*to*) belong to them, yet govern not a *Dat.* but an *Accus.* Case, with the Preposition *ad. Heus! quid ad te pertinet?* Perhaps because those words signify not the relation of Acquisition or the like, or because it so pleased the *Founders* of the Language, who have used their liberty, when no reason for it; as they say *nocen tibi*; but *lædo te.*

IV. *Accusative Case.*

The Accusative Case follows all Verbs Active, or, signifying actively, and there is no Active that hath not an Accusative Case express'd, or understood, *terra movet*, [*Se:*] It also comes before an Infinitive Mode Passive. *Amo te*; *cupio te amari à me*; *ardebat Alexin*; *ambulat maria*; *terra navigat.* It also follows Verb Neuters, if a preposition be understood. *Vixit annos centum*, *i. e. per annos centum*; *ante annos centum*; *in hunc annum. Eo* [*ad*, *in*, *versus*] *Romam. Pendet* [*ad*, *circà*] *libras centum.* Nouns, also and Adverbs, have an Accusative with a Preposition, *prius* [*ante*] *Compitalia. Obsidio vix* [*in*] *paucos dies tolerabilis. Album* [*quoad*] *dentes. Fractus* [*quoad*] *membra.* But sometimes a Verb is also understood; O! [*miremini*] *curas hominum! Ecce* [*videte*] *quatuor aras. Ecce* [*spectate*] *hominem.*

V. *Ablativ*

V. *Ablative Case.*

The Ablative Case is always governed by a *Preposition* expressed or understood. *Doctior* [*præ*] *omnibus. Major est calceus* [*quàm pro*] *pede.* [*Sub*] *Paulo præceptore discam.* And is applied to all *Verbs Passive* where there is the Preposition *a* or *ab*: And by many *Actives* where *of* or *from* is expressed or understood; They are frequently expressed in Latin. *Hoc á te petit, sperat, accipit. Distat à Lutetiâ. Liberatur á malo.* Tho' sometimes also they be understood. *Cavere malo. Tecto prohibere.*

Likewise *Nouns* that signify the matter whereof a thing is made, the Instrument *whereby*, the cause *from which*, the manner *how*, are all put after *Adjectives* and *Verbs* in the Abla. Case, as, *Ardet* [*præ*] *dolore*; *Perfodere* [*cum*] *Sagittis*: *Punire supplicio*: *Totâ* [*in*] *cute contremisco*: *Laude floret*: *Fœlix* [*in*] *nato*: *Dives opibus*: [*a*] *Jove natus*: *Ingenio vacuus*: *Uti* [*de*] *aliquo*: *Fungor* [*ab*] *officio*: *Dignatur honore.* Sometimes *Potior* governs a *Gen. Case*, as, *Potiri rerum*, then *facultate* is understood. In all these the *Prepositions* are understood, which, in ours and most modern Languages, are commonly expressed; Insomuch that whereas we use divers Verbs indifferently with or without *Prepositions*, the same *Verbs* in *Latin* govern sometimes an *Accu.* sometimes an *Abl. Case. Utor, I use, I make use Vescor carnes, carnibus, I eat flesh, I feed upon flesh.*

 When

When two *Nouns*, or more, one a *Substantive*, the other an *Adjective* or *Participle*, come together, and are not govern'd of any *Verb*, they are put in the *Abl. case* absolutely. In our Language we express this by (*being*) or a *Participle Active*. *Me vivo, I being alive. Te amante, Thou loving, or being in love with.* And is used both for brevity and Elegancy, it being instead of an interposed Sentence, [*a*] *rupto fœdere regni. Marco* [*sub judice palles*]; so in these also a Preposition is understood.

Note, that antiently the *Abl.* ended both in *e* and *i*, whence *Ruri agit*, i. e. *ruræ*.

The Answer is made in the same Case in which the Question is asked: (except in *Possessives*, as, *Cujum pecus? Agonis. Cujus pecus? Meum:* Or when the *Verb* governs divers *Cases*, *Quanti constitit? Denario. Furtine accusa an homicidij? Utroque:* which shews that in *Verbs* of valuing [*pretio*] or some such Noun is understood.) *Quid agitur? Studetur. Quis dares? Qui nil cupit. Quis pauper? Avarus.* This Rule is also observed when the Question is made by *Adverbs*, which signify as much as the Question made by the other: Such are, *Ubi, i.e. in quo loco est*; *Ubi vivit? Carthagine.*

Nouns of the First and Second *Declension* are many times put in the *Gen. Case*, and then *Urbis*, or such like is understood.

Quo, i. e. *in quem locum? Quo vadis? in Angliam.*

Qua, i. e. *per quam viam? Qua iter fecit? Per Galliam.*

Unde,

Unde, i. e. *à, è, ex, de quo loco? Unde venis? Ab Inferis.*

Quamdiu, } i. e. *per quod tempus? Quamdiu vixit? Per tres annos.*
Quamdudum, }

Quando, i. e. *quo tempore? Quando accidit? Superioribus diebus.*

And therefore ſince any *Propoſition* may be expreſſed by a Queſtion, whenever the anſwer is, tho' the Queſtion be not, expreſſed, the Government is the ſame.

Comparatives require an *Abla Caſe*, with the Sign [*than*] (the *Prepoſition pra, pro*, or *quam* being underſtood) *Platone doctior. More learned*, or *learneder, than Plato.*

The *Superlative*, and *Partitive Nouns* (and *Comparatives* when they have the Nature of *Superlatives*, *i. e.* when preferred to more, or when a *Partitive*, as *Animalium fortiora quibus craſſior eſt Sanguis. Fortior manuum eſt dextra*;) and *Nouns* of number require a *Gen. Caſe*: *Philoſophorum* [*Philoſophus*] *maximus. Uter horum. Sapientum* [*Sapiens*] *octavus.* The Subject being always underſtood.

Comparatives and *Superlatives* alſo require the ſame Caſe their *Poſitive* doth; *Similior Patri. Literis quam Armis inſtructior. Gratiſſimæ mihi fuerunt.*

De Accentu.

§. 1. 1. PRosodiam dicimus eam partem *Grammatices*, quæ docet *rectè pronunciare* Syllabas, quoad *Accentum* & *Quantitatem* sive *tempus*.

Unusquisque inter loquendum duplici utitur *Tono*, sive *Vocis modulamine*. *Gravi* scil. sive ordinario, & *Acuto* sive vehementiore: Et in pronunciatione periodorum & Sententiarum voces magis notabiles variatione Toni in acutiorem animis Auditorum firmiùs imprimuntur: Quales sunt illæ locutiones *Tropicæ*, *Metaphoricæ*, *Hyperbolicæ* &c. vel *Figuratæ*, quales voces *iteratæ*, *correspondentes*, *oppositæ*; Aliæ denique omnes quibus totius sententiæ *Emphasis* inesse videtur; Sicut *Epitheta*, voces *præcipuæ* in Exclamationibus, Interrogationibus, & quibuscunque sensum loquentis *efficaciùs* exprimentibus. Sed hæc non ad *Grammaticum* sed *Rhetorem* spectant.

2. At in pronunciatione vocum accentuatur ea Syllaba quæ gratiorem efficit sonum; Et antiquitùs quidem cum Lingua Latina (de quâ solùm hic tractare intendimus) fuit etiam vernacula, meliùs & accuratiùs de hâc pronunciationis ratione judicabatur consuetudine & usu, tum de accentu tum de tempore; sive syllaba erat gravior aut acutior, brevior aut longior: Nec verò multitudo pedes novit, nec ullos numeros tenuit, nec illud *quod* offendit, aut *cur*, aut *in quo* offendat, intellexit: Et tamen omnium longitudinum & brevitatum in sonis, sicut acutarum graviumque vocum,

cum, judicium ipsa Natura in auribus illorum collocavit, sic *Orator*. Idem in Paradoxis, *Histrio*, si paulò se movit extra numerum, aut si versus pronunciatus est unâ syllabâ *brevior* aut *longior*, exibilatur & exploditur. Hodie ferè in desuetudinem abijt *Accentus*, nec satis accuratè de *Tempore* distinguitur, unâquaque Gente Latinæ Linguæ enunciationem propriæ suæ conformante. *Franci* quidem Accentum *ultimæ* syllabæ contra totius mundi consuetudinem imponunt, ut & *breves* frequenter *producunt*, ut *Dominus*, ac si scriberetur Δωμινυς.

3. Ratio autem & intentio *Accentuum* omnino alia est à differentiâ pronunciationis *vocalium*, sive *literarum*, (*tempus* enim *vocales* tantùm respicit) hæc enim omnino consistit in *temporis* & *moræ* observatione quâ quæque vocalis pronunciabatur; illa autem in *variatione* Toni & *elevatione* vel *depressione* vocis, eo modo quo nos inter canendum a suescimus, neque ab hodiernis Græcis penitus omittitur: & in *Carminum* recitatione, quæ eorum *Cantus* erat, maxima cura habebatur utriusque tum *Accentûs* tum *Temporis*.

4. *Accentus Acutus* sive *Toni variatio* apud nos (non loquimur hic de Scripturâ quâ nonnunquam tum *Gravis* tum *Circumflexus* notatur) nunquam fieri debet in ultimâ syllabâ; Ut in *ultimâ Accentus* fiat Latinitas vetat. *Serv.* nisi quis dicere velit *Enclyticas que, ne, ve, ce*, Accentum in ultimum præcedentis more Græcorum transferre. Sed cum illud præstant, ipsæ quidem voci præcedenti tanquam partes adjunguntur,

adeo

adeo ut penultima acuatur.

5. Sed in *Dyssyllabis* omnibus & *Polysyllabis* longa penultima acuitur: Quod si penultima sit brevis Accentus est in antepenultimâ ut *Dóminus affatim*. In compositis vero *à facio fa—* retinentibus accentus est in *fa—* ut *benefácis, frigefácis*, nobis pleniorem *A* sonum respicientibus: Antiquitùs enim acuebatur in antepenultimâ. *Monosyllabarum* Gravis est pronunciatio, sit brevis vel longa; unde fit ut ultimæ in Carmine syllabæ ratio non habeatur.

6. *Polysyllaba* accuuntur tantùm in Antepenultimâ licèt ultima acuatur ut *Mènsâ*. Antiquitùs videtur fuisse differentia *Temporis* non *Toni*. In *Virgíli, Æmíli* & similibus accentus adhuc servatur in penultimâ, quia antiquitùs dicebant *Virgílie, Æmílie*. Ultima enim Vocalis primò vix pronunciari cœpit, dein & omitti, vel fortè coalescere.

De

De Tempore.

1. UNaquæque Vocalis duplex habet *Tempus*, *Longum* & *Breve*. Græci *-e* & *-o-* §. II.
diversa nomina & Characteres tribuerunt, ἦψιλον, ἦτα, ὄμικρον, ὠμέγα. Sed pari ratione bina deberent esse *a*, *i*, *u*, quæ ideo *Communes* dicuntur, quia idem Character utrique Tempori communiter inservit. Verum apud Latinos, prout & Nostrates, singuli sunt Characteres, potestates diversæ: & usu & consuetudine quæ longæ, quæ breves plerunque dignoscuntur, neque vernaculam, ut peregrinam Linguam, discentibus adeo necessaria est Characterum varietas. Antiquitùs tamen vocales longas duplicatione elongabant ut *feelix*, *poopulus* (arbor) *maalus* (arbor) & pro *i*—longum usurpabant *-ei*.

2. Temporis præter *longum* & *breve* nullam differentiam agnoscimus: Et brevis Syllabæ unum tempus esse dicitur, longæ verò duo; hoc est Syllaba longa duabus brevibus est æqualis. Sed revera magna est differentia temporum tum longi tum brevis. Aliæ enim multo celerius pronunciantur, adeo ut vix earum sonus audiatur, ut, *Alvearia*, *Harpyia*, *Cui*, *Anteambulo*, *Eadem*, *Dij*, *Inquino*, *Anteire*, &c. Syllabæ quæ pluribus constant Consonantibus, vel etiam vocalibus sonantioribus, majorem postulant dilationem & quò è pluribus *eò impeditiùs* & *productiùs* pronunciantur, ut, *Ex*, *Rex*, *Grex*; nulla autem syllaba

continet

continet plusquam sex literas, ut *Stirps. Scrobs.*

3. *A*, & *O*, sonantiores sunt, majorem enim oris apertionem postulant; *V*, & *I*, suaviores cum sibilatione quâdam pronunciantur; *E*, verò exilis.

4. Notandum est antiquam in prounciatione consuetudinem etiam literis & scriptione variatis, ferè semper retineri, ut *Cāi*, *Pompēi*, *dīci*, *faciei* & reliquis quintæ Declinationis in —*iei* desinentibus. Quoniam veteres dixerunt *Caij*, *Pompeij*, *dieij*, *facieij*. *Eeo*, *eis*, *eit*, *eitur*, quæ postea coaluerunt in *Eo*, *is*, *it*, *itur*, sic *Punire* erat *poenire*, *Murus*, *moerus*, *Munire*, *moenire*, & inde *moenia*, *Uti*, *eiti*, *Ludus*, *loidus*, *Cura*, *coira*, *Punicus* à *Poenus*.

De

De Vocibus Græcis inter Latinos. §. III.

1. GRæca retinentia *formam* Græcorum, retinent etiam *quantitatem*, hoc est η, & ω, semper sunt Naturâ *longa*, ι, & ο, semper naturâ *breves*, α, ι, υ, *dubia*. *Mater*, *Pater*, *Poëma*, *Orpheus*, *Aër*, *Lærtes*, *Deïphobus*, *Diatypōsis*, *Metamorphōsis*, *Antiphōna*. In Græcis autem diversimode Scriptis variatur etiam quantitas, ut *Eous*, aliquando ι, aliquando υ, scribitur ειωΘ aliquando ευωΘ. Reg. I.

2. Græca vero sequentia *formam* & *analogiam* Latinorum sequuntur etiam Regulas quantitatum Latinas. Græca nomina cum in Latinum vertuntur, *nostrâ Regulâ* pronunciantur, nisi maneant Græca; *Sophĭa*, *Symphonĭa*, *Monarchĭa*, *Geographĭa*, *Crepĭda*, *Oedipŭs*, pi. II.

3. E Græcis derivata, si *Diphthongum* servent, sunt *longa*, ut *Orphēus*, *Cassiopēia*. III.

Quod si diphthongum, servatis utrisque vocalibus, dividant, prior est brevis, quia ante alteram, ut *Orphĕus*, *Polymnĕia*.

Si vero una Vocalis *tantùm* retineatur, & prior, brevis est, ut *Platĕa*, *Cæsarĕa*, *Laodicĕa*, *Cyclopĕa*.

Academia est dubia quia scribitur Ἀκαδημία & Ἀκάδημία frequentius autem brevis, quia sæpius etiam Ἀκάδημία scribitur. *Cheragra* & non *Chiragra* scribitur apud Martial. Lib. 9. Epig. 95 quando scil. est brevis.

Si posterior retineatur plerunque longa est, *Aristobūlus*, *Oedipūs*, *podis*, *Darius*, *Alexandria*, *Thalia*.

Regula

§. IV. *Regulæ generales ante alias observandæ.*

Reg. I. CUm minimum Temporis sit unius vocalis, necesse est ut vocalis ante alteram sit brevis. *Deus, Justitia.*

Sed *i* inter *i* & *i* in nominibus quintæ Declinationis (ut dictum est) et aliquando etiam ante *i* solum longa est, dicebant enim aliquando *fidei, spei, rei* &c. tunc enim *ei* est longa.

Pari ratione *Fio* cum suis, ubi non est *r*, etiam longa est ; quia olim scriptum erat *Feio* & *feirem, feires*, postea vero soluta diphthongo per Metathesin vocalium facta est *fierem, fieres*, &c.

Sic etiam Genitiva in *-ius* sunt ambigua ut *Unius, illius, ipsius*, olim enim dicebant *Uneius, illeius*,&c *utrius, neutrius, alter utrius, solius*,autem & *alius* semper longæ, *alterius* semper brevis.

Diana aliquando producitur ac si esset *Deiana*, aliquando corripitur ac si esset *Deana*.

II. Cum duo brevia Tempora uni longo æquivalent, *diphthongi* omnes sunt longæ, sunt enim æquales duabus vocalibus, *Musa, æra*, nam olim ut distinctæ vocales pronunciabantur, ut, *picttai, aulai, aëi*,et scribebantur *aesar, Phaëthon*– (In prosa adhunc separat vocales.) Duæ etiam vocales in eadem syllaba post *s* longæ sunt ut *suavis, suetus, mansuetus* ; *Praeto* tantum dubia est.

Aliquando

Aliquando Diphthongus in duas resoluta vocales in priori, Diphthongi quantitatem retinet, in altera, omittit, ut *Eligeia*; sed hanc Licentiam *Poeta* videntur sibi assumpsisse.

Quid dicendum est de *inquinat* et de diphthongo ui generatim? Cum apud Horat. brevis est; Mihi videtur pronunciatum fuisse inkinat literis *q* et *u* coalescentibus.

Duæ vocales coalescentes per *Crasin*, producuntur, ut, *Cōgo* a *Cŏăgo*, *Tibicen* pro *Tibiĭcen*, *it* pro *iĭt*, *alius* pro *aliĭus*. *Bigæ* pro *biĭŭgæ*, *mālo* a *māgis vŏlo*, retinent enim tempus duarum brevium. II

Sic et quæ antiquum scribendi modum contrahunt, ut, *Jūs*, *jūris*, pro *Jous*, *jouris*, *ūfens* pro *Oufens*, sic et *cōpermisse*, *vēmens*, *dēro*, *nil*, *cōnesto*, *bōbus*, *cōgito*, *bīcula*, ex *cŏŏperuisse*, *vŏhĕmens*, *dĕĕro*, *nihil*, *cŏhŏnesto*, *bŏvibus*, *cŏăgito*, *bŏvĭcula*.

Vocalis ante duas Consonantes vel duplicem, (*x* et *z*) vel eandem iteratam, syllabam producit; licèt ipsa vocalis non sit longa, neque semper ut longa pronuncietur. Pronunciatio enim talis Syllabæ est impeditior, et hoc sive in eâdem Syllabâ, ut, *ārs*, *ābs*, *dēns*. Sive si una Consonans sit in una, alia in aliâ Syllabâ, ut *ig-nis*, *bēl-lum*, *vēr-te*; sive vocalis in unâ, Consonæ in aliâ syllabâ, ut *ma-tris*, *a-mnis*, *a-cris*, *ambula-crum*, vel una demum in unius vocabuli fine, altera in initio alterius, *Formosamresonare*, &c. IV.

Si, *l*, vel, *r*, sequantur *mutam* in eâdem syllabâ

non)

(non in eâdem cum vocali) in Carminibus, syllaba ista præcedens frequenter est *communis*, etsi vocalis sit brevis.

Et primo similis volŭcri, mox vera volŭcri— Ovid. &c.

Nox tenĕbras profert, Phœbus fugat inde tenĕbras. Idem.

In eâdem Syllabâ] nam *ōbruo, quamōbrem* et similes sunt semper longæ.

Si vocalis sit naturâ longa nunquam fit brevis

Sustulit hic Mātrem, Sustulit ille Patrem. Mart.

Sic *ācris, ātri, frātris, ambulācrum, delūbrum, salūber, voluptābrum.* Et pronunciatio sequitur Naturam vocalis.

Ratio autem Regulæ est; quia vocalis (quæ conjungitur in sono istarum consonantium) in pronunciatione includitur in mutâ & liquidâ; Et proinde binæ istæ Consonantes in eundem ferè sonum coalescunt. *F* autem muta debet intelligi ut

Si vocalis brevis in fine unius dictionis antecedit duas consonantes (maximè *Sc— Sp— St—*) in initio sequentis, *Poëta* Licentiâ suâ utuntur, et projudicio producunt, vel (ut sæpius) corripiunt.

Imbuerē fragilique viros fædare trtumpho.
Occultā spolia, &c.

De

De Incrementis Nominum & Verborum. §. V.

QUæ ex alijs fiunt, sive per *Variationem Casuum*, sicut in *Nominibus* et *Verbis*; sive per *Compositionem*, sive per *Derivationem*, sequuntur plerunque quantitatem eorum ex quibus fiunt.

Casus Nominum, quoad omnes syllabas præter finalem, sequuntur quantitatem Nominativi. *Mūsa, Mĕgistri, Lăpidis.* Reg. I.

Si Genitivus singularis habeat plures Syllabas quam Nom. penultima Genitivi habetur pro *Incremento*, & reliqui Casus servant quantitatem Genitivi in eorum incrementis. *Sermōnis, —ōni, —ōne, —ōnes, —ōnibus.* II.

Iter (olim dicebatur *itiner*) & *Supellex*, & composita à *Caput* in *—ps*; duplex habent incrementum, utrumque breve, *itĭnĕris*; *supellĕctilis*, prima est longa positione, altera brevis, & sola propriè dicitur incrementum. Et in *bicĭpitis* etiam posterior est incrementum, prior enim syllaba est tantum explicatio simplicis *Caput* contracti in Nominativo.

Incrementum in primâ declinatione nullum reperitur. In secundâ verò brevis est, ut *vir, viri, puer, pŭeri.* In tertiâ *dissyllabi* facti ex *Monosyllabis* Nominativis plerunque longi; ut *Rex, rēgis, Lex lēgis, Plebs, plebis, sol, solis. Ver, vĕris.* Quæ servant vocalem Nominativi naturâ longam. Sed III.

grĕgis, *dŭcis*, *trŭcis*, *nŭcis*, *bŏvis*, *Jŏvis*, *mŏris* sunt breves.

Incrementum in *—a* est longum, *Vectigalis*, *Calcaris*, *Titanis*. Masculina vero in *—al*, & *—ar*, & *—as* corripiuntur, ut, *Sal*, *sĕlis*, *par*, *pĕris* cum compositis, *mas*, *mĕris*. *Fax*, *fŭcis*, *trabs*, *trĕbis*, *lampas lampĕdis*, fœminina.

Incrementum in *—e*, breve est, *abies*, *abiĕtis*, *pes*, *pĕdis* cum compositis & derivatis, *Hymen*, *Hymĕnis*.

Excipiuntur in *—enis*, *Lien*, *ēnis*, *Syren*, *ēnis*.

Incrementum in *i*, vel *y* breve est, *Nix*, *nivis*, *pix*, *pĭcis*, *Stryx*, *Strijgis*; *Phrijgis*, *Stipis*, *pollĭcis*, *chalijbis*.

Excipiuntur *Vibex*, *vibĭcis*, *apsis*, *apsĭdis*, & Genitivus in *—inis* & *—ynis* a Græcis: Plurima item in *—ix* & *—yx*, sunt longa, *felix*, *perdix*; excipe *cilicis*, *Histricis*, *fornicis*, *natricis*, *mastigis* quæ corripiuntur.

O Incrementum longum est, *Sol*, *sōlis*, *Ros*, *rōris*, & omnia Comparativa, *Melior*, *—ōris*.

Brevia autem sunt Neutra, ut, *Marmor*, *ebur*, *frigus*, *corpus*, *tempus*, &c. Et composita ex *πους ποδος*. Item *Memŏris*, *arbŏris*, *lepus lepŏris* *bŏvis*, *compos compŏtis*. Et quæ consonantem habent ante *—s*— ut, *Scrobs Scrŏbis*, & nomina Gentium, ut, *Cappadŏcis*, *Allobrŏgis*.

U Incrementum breve est, *murmŭris*, *furfŭris*, *guttŭris*, *pecŭdis*.

Excipiuntur Genitivi in *—udis*, *—uris*, & *—utis*, *à* Nominibus in *—us*, ut, *Virtūtis*, *tellūris*, *palūdis*. Item. *Pollūcis*, *frūgis*.

Penultima

Penultima Genitivi & Dativi Imparisyllabici in Numero Plurali dicitur etiam Incrementum. IV.

In *—a—*, *—e—*, *—o—*, producuntur.

In *—i—*, & *—u—*, corripiuntur, ut *quibus*, *tribus*, *montibus*, *lacŭbus*, in dativis; sed non semper in genitivis.

Incrementum in quartâ Declinatione non datur, & de incremento in quintâ priùs dictum est.

De Incremento Verborum. §. VI.

PRima syllaba & Characteristica Conjugationis semper servant propriam quantitatem.

Crementum Verbi est quod excedit secundam personam Numeri singularis præsentis temporis Indicativi, Activi.

Et ultima vocalis illius personæ dicitur ab aliquibus primum crementum, vocales sequentes dicuntur esse in secundo cremento.

A in omni Cremento longa est, Amāmus, Legebāmus; Excipitur dămus, dăre &c à do, cum compositis. Quæ tamen in secundo cremento producitur, dabāmus, dabātis, dabātur. *Reg.* I.

E in utroque cremento producitur, nisi post ponatur *—r—* nam tunc corripitur; sic omne præsens tertiæ Conjugationis cum præterito imperfecto Subjunctivi Modi, ut, Legor, legĕris, legĕrimus, legĕrem. II.

Re ante *re* vel *ris* semper producitur Amarē-

 ris,

ris, amarēre, legerēris, audirēris.

E, ante *—rim*, *—ro*, semper corripitur, *Amavĕrim*, *amavĕro*.

Sicut & *e* in *bĕris* & *bĕre*, *Amabĕris*, *Docebĕris*.

In crementis primis *Sum*, *Fero*, & *Volo*, *e* semper corripitur, nisi obstet positio; *Eram*, *ĕro*, *fĕram*, *vĕlim*.

III. *I*, in primo Cremento Verbi quartæ Conjugationis semper producitur *Audimus*; Item in Verbis *sum*, *Nolo* & *Volo* (cum Compositis) *sitis*, *nolito*, *velitis*, *velimus*, *possimus*. Itidem in præterito in *—vi*, *Petivi*, *petiveram*.

—Imus, in omni præterito corripitur, *vidĭmus*, &c. In Subjunctivi præterito raro, si unquam, producitur, in futuro autem tum corripitur tum producitur. Licet multi præsertim apud nos, & antiqui aliquot Grammaticis futurum producunt ut a præterito distinguatur.

IV. *O*, In cremento producitur, *Legitote*.

U, Corripitur, *Volŭmus*, *Quæsumus*.

V. Perfectum dissyllabum priorem, *& in plurali etiam* habet longam, exceptis, *dĕdi*, *stĕti*, *bibi*, *tŭli*, *fidi*, *scĭdi*: prima syllaba iterata in præterito brevis est, ut & secunda. Excipiuntur *Pepedi*. *Cecĭdi*.

Omne præteritum in *—vi* aut *—si* desinens penultimam producit.

VI. Omne supinum dissyllabum priorem habet longum, ut *citum* a cio; excipe *dătum*, *stătum*, *à stiti*, *sătum*, *ĭtum*, *rătum*, *citum à* cieo, *lĭtum*, *sĭtum*, *quĭtum*, *rĭtum*. Omne supinum polysyllabum penultimam habet longam, *Amatum*, *quæsitum*,

ſitum, *volūtum*, &c. Exceptis quæ deſinunt in *—ĭum* præteritis perfectis non deſinentibus in *—ivi*. *Poſitum*, *traditum*, *monĭtum*, &c.

Supina in *—tum* poſt *u*, *a*, *i*, *e*, quorum præterita deſunt in *—vi*, longa ſunt, ut *vievi*, *vietum*, *flevi*, *flĕtum*, ſic *deletum*, & compoſita a *pleo*, *adjūtum*, *auditum*, *amatum*, at *—ui* corripiuntur, ut, *monĭtum*, *molĭtum*, *alĭtum*, vel *altum*, *vomĭtum*, *fremĭtum*, *genĭtum*, *ſtrepĭtum*, ſed *inolevi*, *obſolevi*, & *exolevi*, *—ĕtum*: *abolevi*, *abolĭtum*. *Acūtum* ab *acui*, *argūtum*, *delibūtum*, *exūtum*, *futūtum*, *imbūtum*, *minūtum*, *plūtum*, *ſpūtum*, *ſternūtum*, *ſtatūtum*, *ſūtum*, *tribūtum*, *induĭtum*, excipiuntur. *Rŭtum* autem breve eſt.

§. VII. *De Compositis.*

Reg. I. COmpositum sequitur, in ijs Syllabis quæ recipiuntur a simplicibus, Regulam simplicis; etiam Dipthongo aut Vocali variatâ. *Lūdo, collūdo. Lædo, collido. Amicus, inimicus. Cādo, occido. Cædo, occido.*

Sed *à Dico*, Nomina in *—dĭcus*, corripiuntur, *Causidĭcus.*

à Nūbo, Pronŭbus; *Connubium* vero dubium.

à Sōpio, fit *semisōpitus.*

à Nōtus, agnitus, & *cognitus.*

à Juro, dejĕro.

à Fido, perfidus, unde tamen *infidus*, &c.

II. Præpositiones eandem in Compositione retinent Quantitatem, quam habuerunt extra compositionem.

Longæ autem sunt—

- A, *āmando āverto.* (Excipe *ăperio*, nisi forsan componatur cum *ab*, & rejiciat consonam, ut, *operio* cum *ob*)
- E, *ēligo, ēmitto.*
- *Sē, sēparo. Sēcurus.*
- *Di, dīvido*, præterquam *dirimo* & *dissertus.*
- *Cō*, sequente Consonà, *cōgo.*
- *Dē dēpono.*

Ab,

Breves sunt.
- *Ăb, ăbeo.*
- *Ăd, ădeo.*
- *In, ineo.*
- *Ŏb, ŏbeo, ŏmitto, ŏperio.*
- *Pĕr, pĕreo.*
- *Sŭb Sŭborno.*
- *Sŭpĕr, Sŭpĕraddo.*
- *Intĕr, intĕreo.*
- *Rĕ, rĕdeo, rĕnuo, rĕfero.*

Prō, naturâ longa est, tamen in aliquibus est brevis, ut in
- *Prŏfiteor.*
- *Prŏtervus.*
- *Prŏficiscor.*
- *Prŏcella.*
- *Prŏcus.*
- *Prŏfanus.*
- *Prŏfundus.*
- *Prŏfectus.*
- *Prŏnepos.*
- *Prŏfari.*
- *Prŏcello.*
- *Prŏfugus.*
- *Prŏfugio.*
- *Prŏfestus.*
- *Prŏneptis.*
- *Prŏpero.*

Et in reliquis quæ proficiscunter a προ ante ut *prŏpheta. Procumbo, procurro, profundo, propello, propulso, propago,* (Nomen & Verbum) *propino*, sunt communia.

III. In ijs quæ componuntur ex alijs non præpositionibus, *a* & *o*, frequenter producuntur, *quare*, *alioqui*, *quandōque*.

In *e*, *i*, *u*, frequentius breves; *Nĕfas*, *trĕdecim*, *nĕqueo*.

Biceps, *bĭcelox*, *bĭvium*, *Agrĭcola*, *alĭger*, *manŭmitto*.

Exceptis quæ vocalem naturâ habent longam; *Sēdecim*, *nequam* est enim a *nec*; *memet*, *venefĭcus*, *videlicet*. Tamen *vidēsis* breve est.

Exceptis etiam *Bidnum*, &c. *Triceni*, &c. *Nimirum*, *ibidem*, *ubique*, &c.

O, brevis est in *Hōdie*, *quōque*, *quandōquidem*, & compositis cum Nomine, *Sacrosanctus*.

De

De Derivatis. §. VIII.

DErivata retinentia vocalem Primitivorum, sequuntur etiam Quantitatem. *Sālŭbris à sālŭte. Sĕcūris à sĕcāre. Lăvācrum à Lăvātum. Rĕfert à Rĕfero. Rĕfert* a *rĕ—fert.* Reg. I.

Suffŏco a *faux*, *Suffŏco* a *fŏcus*, *Sĕcūris* a *sĕco*. *Sĕcūrus à* Præpositione *se*.

Longæ sunt è Brevibus.

Vox, *vōcis*, *à vŏco*.
Lex, *legis*, a *lĕgo*. A *Lectum* supino potius.
Rēgula & *Rex*, *regis*. } *à rĕgo*. A *rectum* supino potius.
Sēdes, a *sĕdeo*. (etiam *sĕdile*.)
Mobilis, *à mŏveo*. A *mōtum*.
Sōpio, *à sŏpor*.
Feralis, *à fĕrus*.
Mācero a *măcer*.
Secius à sĕcus.
Ambitus, (participium) ab ambĭtum.
(Ambĭtus vero Nomen est brevis.)

Brevia derivata è longis.

Dux, *dūcis*, *à Dūco*.
Apta Dŭci non est Uxor, *non aptàque Regi*.
Quæ dŭci non est apta, *nec apta rĕgi*.
Dicax, & Adjectiva in *—us*, a *Dico*.
Nāto, *à nātum*.

Nŏto,

Brevia derivata e Longis.

Nŏto, à nōtum.
Quăter, a *quātuor* (antiquitùs scribebatur *quattuor.*)
Fĭdes, à fido.
Păgella, a *pagina.*
Odĭum, ab *ōdi.*
Săgax, à sagio.
Arena, ărista, ab *areo.*
Cŏma, à cōmo.
Cŭrulis, à curro, vel *currus.*
Frăgor, frăgilis, à frango.
Pŏsui, à pōno.
Gĕnui, à gigno.
Ofella, ab *Offa.*
Lŭcerna, à luceo.
Mămilla, à mamma.
Quăsillus, à quālus.
Scŭtulatum, à scūtum.
Sĭgillum, à signum.
Solutum, à solvo.
Tĭgillum, à tignum.
Văricosus, à varix.
Volutum, à volvo.
Ag / *Cog* } *nĭtum* ab { *Ag* / *Cog* } *nōvi.*
Relĭquum, à reliqui.

II. Derivata Adjectiva in *—ōsus, ōrus, ăceus*, longa: in *—ĭtius*, vel *—ĭcius, —ĭnus*, & *—ĭmus* fere semper brevia.

Derivata

Derivata frequenter addunt vel demunt Consonantem, ut Quantitatem mutent, ut *Rettulit à* rĕfero. *Dĭsertus* a dissero, *fārina* a farris. III.

Derivata in *—ĭtes* habent penultimam longam. IV.

Adjectiva in *—īnus à* Rebus animatis sensitivis descendentia, item Distributiva Numeralia, Nomina cognationis, Propria & Gentilia penultimam producunt. *Abellīnus. Adulterīnus. Agrigentīnus. Amitīnus. Albīnus. Bombycīnus*, &c. V.

Adjectiva in *—ĭnus à* Plantis, Lapidibus & alijs inanimata significantibus. Item ab Adverbijs temporalibus, aut Substantivis Anni Tempestates notantibus, descendentia, penultimam corripiunt. *Quercĭnus. Corallĭnus. Crastĭnus. Chrystallĭnus. Cedrĭnus. Hornotĭnus. Serotĭnus.*

Participia Passiva *à* Supinis facta sequuntur plerunque Quantitatem Supinorum, *Adjūtus, Petītus.* VI.

De

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§. IX. De Syllabis Medijs.

Reg. I. A producitur ante, *g*, & *u*, *bundus*, *bilis*, *culus*, *la*, *lum*, *cea*, *ceum*, *cius*, *cia*, *cium*, *cus*, *ca*, *cum*, *dus*, *lis* & *le*. In infinitis in *—men* & *—mentum*, *—nius*, *—nia*, *—nium*; in habentibus vocalem aut *a* ante *r* in finitis in *aris*, *are*, *arius*, *arium*, ante *t* in finitis in *atius*, *aticus*, *ato*, *atus*, *atim*, *ates*; in *Ablativis & ab hisce derivatis.*

In Reliquis omnibus corripitur.

II. *E*, producitur ante, *c*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *t*, *r*, in substantivis in *—trium*, ante *—simus.*

In Reliquis Corripitur.

III. *I*, producitur ante, *qu*; excipe *reliquum*; *reliquia*. In Verbalibus ante *—bilis* & *—bundus*, in derivatis *à* supinis penultimam producentibus, ante *—culum*, *à* Verbis quartæ Conjugationis ante *do*, *dinis*; Ante *des*, in Patronymicis a Nominibus in *eus:* ante *go*; in Neutris, ante *le*; in Verbalibus ante *men* & *mentum*, *à* verbis quartæ Conjugationis. In *—inus* exeuntibus modo non significent Materiam & tempus: Ante finita in *—na* & *—ne*: Ante *—tus* in derivatis a Substantivis: Excipiuntur Adverbia in *itus*, ut *funditus*, *penitus*. Ante *ta*, *tis*, *tes*, *tos*, *tim*, *tins* in Verbalibus *à* quartâ Conjugatione.

IV. *O*, producitur ante, *n*, *s*, *t*, *cimum*; In Neutris habentibus *m*, ante, vel post *o*; ante *—rius*, *ria*, *rium*: *rus*, *ra*, *rum*.

V. *U*, producitur ante, *c*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *lis*, & *lium*

lium in derivatis.

Desiderativa autem corripiuntur, *Esŭrio*, *Partŭrio*. Excipe *Scatŭrio*. Nomina in *urius*, *uria*, *Mercŭrius*, *luxŭria*. Etiam *decŭrio*.

Excipiuntur etiam *Nolŭmus*, *volŭmus*, *quæsŭmus*, &c.

Et composita *à ruo* in supinis *erŭtum*, &c.

De Finalibus. §. X.

Finita in *b*[1], *d*[1], *t*[2], *l*[3], *r*[3], brevia. *Reg.* I.

in, *c*[4], *n*[5], *as*[6], *es*[7], *os*[8], producuntur. II.

in, *is*[9], & *us*[10], corripiuntur. III.

in, *a*[11], *i*[12], *u*, longæ. IV.

in, *e*[13], breves; In, *o*[14], dubiæ. V.

in, *y*, breves.

1. Excipe Hebræa ut *Jōb*, *Jacōb*, *David*.

2. Excipe *sāl*, *sōl*, *nil*, pro *nihil*, & Hebræa, ut *Joël*.

3. Excipe *fār*, *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*, & *pār*, cum compositis, Græca etiam in *ηρ*, ut *Aer*, *cratēr*, *charactēr* &c. nisi *patēr* & *matēr* quæ brevia sunt. *Cōr* producitur apud *Ovid*.

4. *Nĕc*, *donĕc* Corripiuntur. *Fac*, Masc. *hic* & Neut. *hoc* sunt communia.

5. Corripiuntur *Forsăn*, *forsităn*, *ăn*, *tamĕn*, *attamĕn*, *veruntamĕn*. *in*, cum compositis *exin*, *subin*, *dein*, *proin* : Quæ patiuntur Apocopen, *vidĕn*, *audin*, *nemŏn*, *nostin* ; Nomina etiam in *—en* quorum Genitivi exeunt in *inis*, ut *Carmĕn*, *crimĕn*, &c. Græca in *ον*. *Ilion*, *Pelion*, &c Accusativi in *in* vel *yn*, *Alexin*, *Ityn*. etiam in *an* a Nominativis in *a*, *Iphigeniăn*. *Æginăn*.

6. Excipiuntur ea quorum Genitivus exit in *ădis*, ut *Vās*, *Pallās*. Et Accusativus pluralis Nominum Græcorum tertiæ Declinationis, ut *Heroās*, *Hectorās*.

7. Brevia sunt Nomina tertiæ Declinationis imparisyllabica, in quibus penultima Genit.vi brevis est, ut *milĕs*, *segĕs*, *divĕs*, &c. (Longæ sunt tamen *abiēs*, *ariēs*, *cerēs*, *pēs* cum compositis, & *pariēs* ;) *ēs* quoque *à* sum cum compositis, *potēs*, *adēs*, *&c. penēs* etiam & neutra in *es*, *Hippomanēs*, *Cacoethēs*, adde Nominativos Græcorum plurales, *Cyclopēs*, *Naiadēs*, *Dryadēs*, &c.

8. Excipe *Compŏs*, *impŏs*, *ŏs ossis* ; & Græca in *ω* desinentia, *Delŏs*, *Chaŏs*, *Palladŏs*, *Phillidŏs*.

9. Longi sunt obliqui, ut *Musis Dominis*, Nominativi

minativi etiam singul. longorum imparisyllabicorum, *Samnis, itis, Salamis, inis.* Item Nomina in *—is à* Græcis in *us* desinentibus, *Simois.* Monosyllaba omnia præter *is, quis, bis.* Secundæ etiam personæ temporis præs. Indicat. Modi verborum quartæ Conjugationis, ut, *audis*, adde *velis* & *sis* cum compositis, & adverba *foris*, & *gratis.*

Commune est tempus futur. Modi Subjunct.

Is, mihi dives eris, si causas *egeris*, inquit. *Martial.*

Da mihi te placidum, *dederis* in carmine vires. *Ovid.*

10. Excipiuntur imparisyllabica quorum Genitivi habent penultimam longam, *salus, utis, tellus, uris.* Item Genitivi Singul. Nominativi, Accusativi, Vocativi, Plural. Nominum quartæ Declinationis *Hujus manus, hæ manus, has manus, ô manus.* Monosyllaba etiam *Crus, mus, sus.* Nomina eitiam in—*us*, facta è Græcis in *ous Panthus, Melampus, Clius*; præter *Oedipus* & *Polypus* secundæ Declin.

11. Brevia sunt *eja, ita, quia.* Omnes etiam Casus in *—a* (exceptis Vocativis à Græcis in *as*, *Æneas*; & obliqus primæ declin. *Musa.*) Numeralia in *—gina* sunt communia.

12. Corripiuntur *nisi, quasi.* Vocativi etiam & Dativi Græcorum quorum Genitivus exit in *os, Pallad i, Phillidi, ô Amarilli, ô Alexi.*

Communia sunt *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*; *Sicubi* semper breve est, *alibi* longum.

13. Producuntur obliqui quintæ Declin.

cum

cum suis Adverbijs *hodiē*, *quotidiē*, quibus adde *fāmē*. Secundæ etiam personæ singul. Modi Imperat. Activi verborum secundæ Conjugat. *Docē*. Adverbia ab Adjectivis in *—us*, aut *—er* desinentibus, derivata, *pulchrē*, *bellē*. *Fermē* etiam *ferē* & *Ohē*: Sed *benĕ*, *malĕ*, *magĕ* corripiuntur.

Monosyllaba producuntur omnia præter *quĕ*, *nĕ*, *vĕ* Encliticas, *cĕ*, *tĕ*, *ptĕ*, Adjectiones syllabicas.

14. Producuntur obliqui in *o*, *Dominō*. Adverbia ab Adjectivis derivata *Tantō*, &c. *Eō* cum compositis, *ideō*, &c. Communia sunt *Sedulō*, *crebrō*, *serō*, *mutuō*. Semper brevia, *modo*, *quomodō*, *citō*; sæpius etiam sunt, *Ambŏ*, *duŏ*, *egŏ*, *homŏ*, *sciŏ*, *nesciŏ*, *imŏ*, *illicŏ*.

Propriorum

Propriorum Nominum quantitates ad has Terminationes revocantur.

A in penultimâ, brevis est in Nominibus quæ desinunt in *ăbus*, *ăces*, *ăcus*, *ăgus*, & *ăgum*, *ălus*, (excipitur *Sardanapalus*) *ămes*, *ăres*, *ăris*, *ărus*, *ăla*.

Longa est in *ācum*, (in *iăcum* verò corripitur) *ādus*, & *āda*, *āmus* (excipe *Græca* & *Asiatica*) *āne*, *ānes*, *anus* (excipe *Concānus*, *Dardānus*, *Marcomānus*, *Senomānus*, *Sequānus*, & (ut vulgo) *Lipomānus*) *āsis*, *āsus*, *ātus*, *ates*, *athes*, (excipiuntur *Pelātes*, *Lapāthes*, *Zelātes*) *āta*, *ātis*, *āvus*, *āvum*, *lātis*.

E, in penultimâ—

Brevis est in *ĕres*.

Longa est in *ēdus*, *ēne*, *ēnus* (præter *Diadumēnus*, *Misumēnus*, & *Arsacēnus*) *ērus* & *ēra*.

I, in penultimâ—

Brevis est in *ĭcus*, si Nomina sint *Latina* vel *à Latinis* aut *Græcis* orta. Si vero sint Nomina *barbara* producuntur excipiuntur *Copernĭcus*; *ĭga*, *ĭta*, *ĭto*.

Longa est in *īcum*, *īdes*, *īdus*, *īmus*, *īnus*, & *īna* tum *propria* tum *Gentilitia*, *īrus*, *īsus*, *ītus*, & *īta*, tum *propria* tum *Gentilitia*, *ītes* nomina *Gemmarum* & *Lapidum*, *Vinorum*; & *Gentilia*, *ī is Gentilia Fœminarum*.

O, in penultimâ—

Brevis est in *ŏlus*, & *ŏrix*.

Longa est in *ōdes*, *ōmus*, *ōnus*, & *ōna*, *ōta*, *ōtes*, *ōtis*.

U, in penultimâ—

Longa est ubique.

Hebræa, *Syriaca*, *Arabica*, *Turcica*, has sequuntur regulas.

Quibus additur terminatio Latina, producuntur, ut *Adamus*, *Abrahāmus*: Excipe crementa ab *ar* & *or* quæ corripitur, ut *Salmanasāris*, *Nabuchadonosŏris*.

Quæ vero propriam terminationem retinent penultimam corripiunt, ut *Absālon*. Excipiuntur *Aāron*, *Abiram*, *Abiron*, *Adiram*, *Adūram*, *Asatēla*, *Asemōna*, *Aseroth*, *Arbōna*, *Bahūrim*, *Barjesu*, *Barjōna*, *Bethoron*, *Bethsūra*, *Carbōna*, *Elealt*, *Esricam*, *Gaderoh*, *Gazēta*, *Jerūsa*, *Mammōna*, *Noēmi*, *Rabbōni*, *Sabactāni*, *Salōme*, *Zabulon*.

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